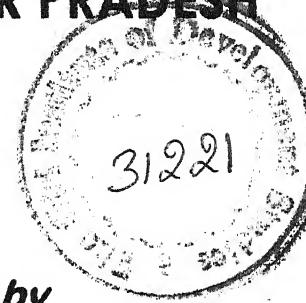


SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY OF IMAMGANJ DISTRIBUTORY AREA (DISTRICT BAHRAICH, U.P.)

Sponsored by:

**DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH**



Study Conducted by

**PROFESSOR M.S. ASHRAF
DR R.C. TYAGI**

*2
30.7.92
ASH
Village*

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Sector 'O', Aliganj Housing Scheme
LUCKNOW 226 024**

2000 - 2001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present Social Assessment Study of the Imamganj Distributory Area in district Bahraich, U.P. was sponsored by the Department of Irrigation, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The study was a part of the Department's Plan preparation for World Bank Assistance. I am grateful to the sponsoring Department for making available funds to the Giri Institute of Development Studies for this purpose.

Shri VK Aggarwal, Chief Engineer (Monitoring and Coordination) Externally Aided Project, Department of Irrigation, Mr. Jag Roshan Lal, Advisor, UPWSR Project, Dr. DK Gupta, Superintending Engineer and Mr. MA Haq, Executive Engineer provided support and encouragement at every stage of the study. I am thankful to all of them.

It was a very happy experience of working in collaboration with the team of the World Bank, in particular its Team Leader Mr. S. Rajagopal, Mr. Lars C. Lund, Mr. Harsh Deep and Ms. Bonani Dhar. They took interest in the study much beyond our expectations.

The Giri Institute of Development Studies and its Director, Professor GP Mishra provided the necessary support without which the study could not have been possible. The Director also nominated me an Advisor to the U.P. Water Sector Restructuring Project in consultation with the World Bank and the Department of Irrigation.

My colleagues in the Project team worked very hard to complete their assignments sincerely. In particular, I would like to express my sense of appreciation to the devotion shown by Dr. Lallan Dubey and Mr. Mohd. Akmal Kidwai in this study. They also supervised tabulation of different Schedules, cross-checked the data collected from various segments of the sample and maintained records which were very helpful in completing the project. At the Institute a number of my colleagues have helped me during different stages of work. Among them, in particular, were Mr. RS Bisht, Mr. Sunil Srivastava, Mr. NB Bhatt, Mr. Manoharan K. and Mrs. Geeta Bisht. I am grateful to all of them for their painstaking assistance in the completion of the study.

My special thanks are due to Ms. Ishrat Hasnain for handling the data of household survey through computer.

I am also grateful to the female investigators who conducted interviews of women and also the Group Discussions of females in the selected villages.

The cooperation extended by the district level officials of the Department of Irrigation was very crucial for our field teams without which their task would have been extremely difficult.

I am grateful to all the respondents in our sample and the participants of Focussed Group Discussions for their remarkable cooperation with our teams.

October 15, 2001

PROFESSOR M S ASHRAF

PROJECT TEAM

**Prof. M. S. Ashraf
Dr. R.C. Tyagi**

**Project Director
Fellow**

**Dr. Lallan Dubey
Ms. Ishrat Hasnain**

**Mohd. Akmal Kidwai
K.S. Negi
Mohd. Zubair Akhtar
Ram Karan
Jitendra Pratap Singh
Sanjay Kumar Rai
Rajni Kant Srivastava
Virendra Mani Tripathi
Bhagvat Singh
Mohd. Dawood
Amar Singh
Vineet Chandra
Vinay Kumar Bisht
Indra Kumar Pande
Sunil Kumar Srivastava
B. N. Saraswat
Mrs. Huma Rizvi
Aftab Alam**

SECTIONS

Page No.

Acknowledgements

List of Tables

1. Methodology for the Social Assessment Study	1
2. People in the Selected Villages:	
I. Social and Health Conditions	4
II. Economic Condition	39
III. Status of Agriculture and Irrigation	80
3. Gender Analysis: The Women's View	124
4. Focussed Group Discussions: Farmer's Groups	133
5. Focussed Group Discussions: Women Groups	142
6. Stakeholders Meetings	159
7. Profile of Selected Villages	168
8. Outlet Data Summary of Selected Villages	196
9. Summary of Important Findings	210
10. Recommendations	236

LIST OF TABLES

PEOPLE IN THE SELECTED VILLAGES

	Page No.
I. SOCIAL AND HEALTH CONDITIONS	
1. Caste Background of Families Interviewed	15
2. Caste and Type of households	15
3. Caste-wise average family size	16
4. Caste-wise breakup of families and type of their house and facilities	17
5. Size of family and type of house and facilities	21
6. Caste and Ownership of home Appliances	25
7. Source of Water	27
8. Caste and Level of Education	29
9. Caste-wise Sex-wise age at Marriage	31
10. Caste and Sex-wise Distribution of Persons affected by Diseases in last two years	35

II. ECONOMIC CONDITION

11. Caste-wise break-up of land holding size	53
12. Caste-wise Average size of land holdings	54
13. Caste-wise ownership of Agricultural Implements	54
14. Caste-wise ownership of Cattles	56
15. Caste-wise ownership of Conveyance	58
16. Per family and per capita annual income	60
17. Caste-wise per family and per capita gross annual Income	61
18. Caste-wise and source-wise breakup of average annual gross family income	62
19. Family size-wise, source-wise breakup of annual gross family Income	64
20. Caste-wise annual consumption expenditure Profile	66
21. Caste-wise average annual savings	68
22. Total annual family income and savings	70
23. Caste and number of families below poverty line	74
24. Caste and Indebtedness	75
25. Purpose-wise source of loan	77
26. Average days of Employment and wages at place of migration	78
27. Size of land holdings and place of migration of migrated workers	78
28. Caste-wise break-up of beneficiaries of Government Programmes	79

III. STATUS OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

29. Land Utilization Pattern	92
30. Caste-wise break-up of land owning profile Per family	93
31. Sources of Irrigation	94
32. Reasons for not receiving sufficient/timely Supply of canal water	95
33. Crop-wise Irrigation Requirement and Application (Major Crops)	96
34. Size of land holding and problems in Irrigation	97
35. Cropping Pattern (Productivity)	99
36. Crop budget analysis	103
37. Caste-wise Annual Productive Expenditure Per Family	111
38. Marketing	115
39. Size of land holding and problems in increasing agricultural productivity	119
40. Size of land holding and agriculture related information required (in order of priority)	120

LIST OF GRAPHS

	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Level of Education Among Males	29(i)
2. Level of Education Among Females	29(i)
3. Total Level of Education (Bharaich)	29(i)
4. Caste-wise Break-up of Land Holding Size in Ha.	53(i)
5. Size of Land Holding and Problems in Irrigation	97(i)
6. Annual Productive Expenditure per Family	111(i)
7. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in Block Shivpur	168(i)
8. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in Block Tejwapur	168(i)
9. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in Block Balaha	168(ii)
10. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in Block Mahasi	168(ii)
11. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in Block Jarwal	168(iii)
12. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in Block Chittoura	168(iii)
13. Village-wise Sources of Irrigation in District Bharaich	168(iv)
14. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in Block Shivpur	189(i)
15. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in Block Tejwapur	189(i)
16. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in Block Balaha	189(i)
17. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in Block Mahasi	189(ii)
18. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in Block Jarwal	189(iii)
19. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in Block Tediya	189(iii)
20. Village-wise Number of Farmers Using Different Sources of Irrigation in District Bharaich	189(iv)

1. METHODOLOGY FOR THE SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

The methodology adopted for the present Social Assessment Study of the Imamganj Distributory Area of district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh was as under:

Sampling

- (i) Four Minors were selected at each of the Head, Middle and Tail end of the Distributory. Thus, a total of 12 Minors were selected.
- (ii) From each of the Minors three villages were selected, one each at the Head, Middle and Tail end. One selected village (Khaira Dhokal) was, however, located at the Head, Middle and Tail end. Village Lakkha Bauri was located at Head of Narhargora Minor as well as at Tail of Maigla Rajwaha Minor. Village Khasaha Mohammadpur was at Head of Behta Minor as well as at Middle of Maigla Rajwah. Village Tediya was common at Middle and Tail of Dharmanpur Minor. Village Musallampur, Jumlajot, Behta Bhaya and Narhargoda were common at Middle and Tail of Minors Garwa, Jumlajot, Behta and Narhargora respectively. Thus, 27 villages were selected. Besides, 6 extra villages, two each at Head, Middle and Tail of Imamganj Branch Minor were also included for the study. The present study is, therefore, based on the survey of 33 villages of the district. The selection of Minors and villages was done with the help of a Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation Department and the World Bank Consultant.
- (iii) In each of the selected villages 20 families were randomly selected for an in-depth study. The total number of families, therefore, interviewed in the 33 villages was 660.

The Study Tools

Since the objective of the study was to cover all important aspects of social and economic life of people of the area the following study tools were developed and administered:

1. Village Schedule
2. Household Survey Schedule
3. Focus Group Discussion Guide (for farmers groups)
4. Interview Schedule for women
5. Focus Group Discussion Guide (for Women Groups)
6. Outlet data Schedule
7. Guide for Stakeholders' Meetings

Basis of Results

The results of the study are based on:

- (i) the interviews of heads of 660 families;
- (ii) deliberations of 760 participants in farmers Focus Group Discussions;
- (iii) Responses of 99 women during the course of their interviews;
- (iv) Deliberations of 385 women participants in Focus Group Discussions;
- (v) Discussions among 192 stakeholders during two meetings with the farmers and one each of Bankers' representatives and Block level Officials, district level government officials and elected members; and,
- (vi) Village Profile as well as data with regard to the outlets will also provide insight about the area.

Besides the primary data, a large amount of secondary data about the selected villages was also collected mainly from the Irrigation Department, Blocks and Tehsils and Government publications.

Data Tables

Data Tables for the Household Survey have been prepared mostly in four sets, i.e., Total, Head, Middle and Tail indicating location of farmers/villages at the Minors.

Selected Minors and Villages

The list of selected Minors and Villages under the Imamganj Distributory Area is given below:

IMAMGANJ DISTRIBUTORY, DISTRICT BAHRAICH

SELECTED MINORS

Head	Middle	Tail
1. Nautala Rajwaha	1. Imamganj Branch	1. Narhargora Minor
2. Khaira Minor	2. Jumlajot Minor	2. Hardi Rajwaha
3. Dharmanpur Minor	3. Maigla Rajwaha	3. Fakhpur Rajwaha
4. Garwa Minor	4. Behta Minor	4. Jarwal Rajwaha

SELECTED VILLAGES

Minor's (Head)	Head	Middle	Tail
1. Nautala Rajwaha	Munimpur Kalan	Kursaha	Benjaria
2. Khaira Minor	Khaira Dhokal (H,M&T)		
3. Dharmanpur Minor	Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Tediya (M&T)	
4. Garwa Minor	Kishunpur Mitta	Musallampur (M&T)	

Minor's (Middle)	Head	Middle	Tail
1. Imamganj Branch	Kakraha Vodhwa	Vardaha	Behra
2. Jumlajot Minor	Newada	Jumlajot (M&T)	
3. Maigla Rajwaha	Muddhapur		Lakkha Bauri
4. Behta Minor	Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta Bhaya (M&T)	

Minor's (Tail)	Head	Middle	Tail
1. Narhargora Minor		Narhargora (M&T)	
2. Hardi Rajwaha	Chandpaiya	Hardi Gaura	Babhnauti Shankarpur
3. Fakhpur Rajwaha	Dokri	Bhilaura Vasu	Karela Sehajpur
4. Jarwal Rajwaha	Kohli	Devlakha	Jarwal Qasba

6 Extra villages from Imamganj Branch Minor : 2 each from Head, Middle, Tail (Near River)

Head Villages : (1) Khajgeerpur, (2) Bhopatpur Behwa

Middle Villages : (1) Khaira, (2) Ram Garhi

Tail Villages : (1) Pure Ganga Prashad, (2) Vansh Purwa

2. PEOPLE IN THE SELECTED VILLAGES

I. Social and Health Conditions

As stated earlier a total of 660 heads of families were interviewed from the 33 selected villages of the Imamganj Distributory area in district Bahraich, U.P. The sample of families was selected on a random basis @ 20 families per village.

The sample of families included 260 from the 13 villages at the Head, 240 from 12 villages at the Middle and 160 from the 8 villages at the Tail of the selected Minors.

1. Caste Background

A total of 298 (45.15 per cent) families belong to the Other Backward Castes (OBC), 229 (34.70 per cent) to General Castes, 121 (18.33 per cent) to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and 12 (1.82 per cent) to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Table-1).

2. Type of Households

Almost all the households (99.39 per cent) were Male Headed as only 4 families were Female Headed. Nearly two-thirds of the families (64.70 per cent) were Nuclear and 35.30 per cent were Joint, which indicate the traditional joint family system was on decline in the village society. Half of the ST families were joint as compared to 36.58 per cent of the OBC, 34.93 per cent of General (Higher) and 34.40 per cent of the Scheduled Castes (Table-2).

3. Family Size

The average family size was 6.25. Caste-wise, the average family size among the General Castes was slightly higher (6.72) as against those of the ST (6.42), OBC (6.05) and the SC families (5.81) (Table-3).

4. Housing Conditions and Facilities

The conditions of housing and facilities available in them indicate the style as well as standard of living conditions. We find that nearly three-fourths of the houses of the total families (70.76 per cent) were *Kutcha* while 11.97 per cent were *kutcha* and *pucca* mixed and 4.39 per cent had *Chhappar/Tin*. Thus, only 12.88 per cent of the total houses were *pucca*.

- (ii) **Caste-wise** : we find that the proportion of *Pucca* houses among the families belonging to the General (Higher) castes was higher (17.03 per cent) than among those of the OBC (11.07 per cent), SC (9.92 per cent) and ST (8.33 per cent) families. The proportion of *Kutcha* houses among the General Castes was lower (65.94 per cent) than among the SC (71.07 per cent), OBC (74.16 per cent) and ST (75.00 per cent) families.
- (iii) **Electricity** : A very small proportion of the houses (8.03 per cent) had power connection. More houses belonging to the General Castes (11.79 per cent) had electricity than those belonging to the OBC (6.38 per cent) and the Scheduled Castes (5.79 per cent) families. None of the houses belonging to the ST families had power connection.
- (iv) **Toilet** : Only 5.30 per cent of the families had the facility of toilet and the remaining 94.70 per cent had no such facility and were, therefore, going to the field. There were not community toilets in any of the selected villages.
- (v) **Drinking Water** : Drinking water was available inside one-third (33.03 per cent) of the houses while the remaining families were depending on sources outside their houses, mostly (66.67 per cent) within less than half a kilometre. More families belonging to General Castes (46.72 per cent) had drinking water source inside their houses as against OBC (30.54 per cent), the ST (16.67 per cent) and the SC (14.88 per cent) families.

(vi) **Mode of Cooking** : Almost all families (99.55 per cent) had *chulha* in their houses using mostly wood (98.79 per cent) and *Gobar Kanda* (54.09 per cent) as a mode of fuel. In all, only 8 families had kerosene stove and 7 had LP Gas also. Five out of 8 families having stove were belonging to the General Castes while 5 out of 7 families having LP Gas belonging to the OBC families.

Thus, we find that the conditions and style of living of a larger proportion of the selected families were far from satisfactory. The differences in conditions of houses of different castes and the facilities in them shows that a slightly larger proportion of houses of the General Castes had *Pucca* houses and nearly half of their houses (46.72 per cent) had source of drinking water inside their houses (Table-4).

5. **Size of Family and Facilities in Houses**

The distribution of the selected households by family size indicate that 62.27 per cent of them were small size with upto 6 members including 13.03 per cent with only upto 3 members; 26.52 per cent were medium size having 7 to 9 members while 11.21 per cent were large size with 10 or more including some with more than 16 members (1.97 per cent).

The type of house and existence of facilities in them show some relationship with the size of family. A large proportion of large size families had *Pucca* houses (22.97 per cent) than the medium (13.14 per cent) and small size (10.95 per cent) families. More of the houses of large families (18.92 per cent) had electricity than the houses of medium (9.14 per cent) and small (5.60 per cent) size families. Similarly, more large families had the source of drinking water (45.95 per cent) and toilet (8.11 per cent) inside their houses than in the houses of medium (33.71 per cent and 5.14 per cent) and small (30.41 per cent and 0.97 per cent respectively) families (Table-5). This may be due to better earnings of large families because of more working members.

6. Ownership of Home Appliances

Possession of some of the home appliances about which the respondents were enquired relate to the standard of their living. In the total 680 selected families 378 (57.27 per cent) had 559 watches (average 1.48 per family); 209 (31.67 per cent) had 233 Transistor Radio (average 1.12 per family); 33 (5.00 per cent) families had TV sets; 23 (3.48 per cent) had sewing machines; 17 (2.58 per cent) had Tape Recorders; 25 (3.79 per cent) had fans; 5 families had Telephone connections and 2 each had Refrigerators and Computers.

Possession of the above items by the families belonging to different castes show that a larger proportion of those belonging to the General Castes had them as compared to those of the OBC, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

We find that 62.45 per cent of the families of General Castes had an average of 1.66 watches per family as against 55.37 per cent of the OBC (average 1.44), 53.72 per cent of Scheduled Castes (average 1.18) and 41.67 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes families (average 1.20); 39.74 per cent of General Castes had Transistor Radio as compared to 28.52 per cent of the OBC, 25.62 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 16.67 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes families; 7.86 per cent of the families of General Castes had Television sets as against 4.36 per cent of the OBC and 1.85 per cent of the Scheduled Castes families; 4.37 per cent of the General Caste and 4.36 per cent of OBC families had sewing machines; 4.80 per cent of General Castes families had an average of 3 fans per family as against 4.36 per cent of the OBC (average 3.08) and 0.83 per cent (average 2.0) of the SC families; 3.06 per cent of the General Castes families had Tape Recorder as compared to 2.68 per cent of OBC and 1.65 per cent of the SC families; 1.31 per cent of the General Castes families had Telephone connection and 0.67 per cent of the OBC families; Refrigerators and Computers were owned by 2 families each. They were with the families of General Castes only.

Thus, considering the possession of these selected appliances, the standard of living of a comparatively larger proportion of General Castes families was better followed by those of the OBC, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Table-6).

7. Source of Water

A significant change was found in the sources of water for drinking/domestic use and animals. In the old days only open wells and ponds were used as the source of water. In the present study we find that hand-pumps were the main source. A large proportion of them were private but public hand-pumps were also in large number. About 86 per cent of the families were using hand-pump water for drinking and domestic purposes and about 85 per cent were using for their animals. About 46 per cent of the selected families had their own hand-pumps and about 40 per cent had access to public hand-pumps. The water from open wells was used by about 14 per cent of families while one family was getting water from Tube-well. No tap water was available in any of the selected villages (Table-7).

8. Level of Education

The total population in the selected 660 families was 4122 (2275 males and 1847 females). Among them 1523 (36.95 per cent) were literate. The percentage of literates among males was significantly higher (48.26 per cent) as compared to females literates (23.01 per cent). Considering Census 1991 data we find that literacy among males and females has increased significantly but the increase in the proportion of literates among females was remarkable. During Census 1991 percentage of literates among rural males in district Bahrach was 33.5 and among females 7.9. Thus, during the last decade the percentage of literates among females of the rural area of the district has increased by about 191 per cent and of the males by about 36 per cent.

Among the total literates 72.75 per cent had studied upto some/all classes at Primary level; 16.61 per cent upto Middle; 7.49 per cent upto High School; 2.89 per cent upto Graduation/Post-Graduation level. Four persons had completed some vocational courses.

Sex-wise differences in educational levels: As we have seen above that a large majority (72.75 per cent) of the literates had studied upto Primary level and 16.61 per cent upto Middle, higher education among the literates was very limited, i.e. only 10.64 per cent of them had studied upto High school or above. The proportion of females who studied upto Primary level was considerably higher (80.0 per cent) as against males (69.95 per cent). About 17 per cent of males and 15 per cent of female literates studied upto Middle level. Education from High School and above was limited to 12.75 per cent of males and 5.17 per cent of female literates.

The data suggests that females have started entering into educational stream in a big way and it can be expected that this trend will lead them to higher level studies provided they are encouraged by making available institutions of higher education at convenient locations.

Caste and Education : Caste-wise distribution of literates shows a higher percentage (41.56 per cent) among the general castes followed by those belonging to the OBC (35.79 per cent), Scheduled Castes (31.58 per cent) and the Scheduled Tribes (20.78 per cent).

Similarly, the proportion of literates among males and females belonging to General Castes was higher, i.e. 53.46 per cent among males and 27.89 per cent among females as compared to those belonging to the OBC (46.89 per cent males and 21.06 per cent females), the SC (43.41 per cent males and 20.61 per cent females) and the ST (21.62 per cent males and 20.0 per cent females).

Secondly, the gap between percentage of female and male literates was almost equal among those of the OBC (25.83 per cent) and the General Castes (25.57 per cent) followed by those of the SC (22.80 per cent) while the gap was marginal in case of the ST male-female literates (1.62 per cent).

As regards the educational background of the people belonging to different castes we find that among the Scheduled Tribes all the literate females and 87.50 per cent of males had studied upto Primary level and 12.50 per cent among male literates were educated upto Middle level. Among the Scheduled Castes literates 88.89 per cent of females and 79.76 per cent of males studied upto Primary level while 15.48 per cent of males and 9.26 per cent of females studied upto Middle level. Among the OBC literates 86.50 per cent of females and 75.10 per cent of males studied upto Primary and 14.11 per cent of males and 9.20 per cent of females upto Middle level. Among the General Castes literates 71.50 per cent of females and 59.09 per cent of males studied upto Primary and 21.59 per cent of males and 21.50 per cent of females upto Middle level.

Thus, we find that higher education, i.e., High School and above was limited to 18.18 per cent of males and 7.0 per cent of female literates of the General Castes; 10.78 per cent of males and 4.29 per cent of females of the OBC; and, 4.77 per cent of males and 1.85 per cent of females of the SC literates. None among the ST literates had studied beyond Middle level.

We may say that traditionally education has been confined mainly to the general castes people but due to spread of educational facilities and the encouragement offered by the government as well as voluntary agencies it is spreading, though very slowly, among the traditionally backward groups of people (Table-8).

9. Age at Marriage

In the selected households 2087 members (50.63 per cent) were married. The proportion of male and female married members was 46.81 per cent and 55.33 per cent respectively. A majority of men (57.37 per cent) were married at 18-21 years age followed by 19.44 per cent at 21-25 years and 13.43 per cent at 15-18 years age while 48.04 per cent of women were married at 15-18 years, 28.18 per cent at 18-21 years and 13.31 per cent at less than 15 years age.

The practice of early marriage of girls was evident from the data, e.g. 61.35 per cent of girls were married at the age of upto 18 years as against 14.46 per cent of boys and 28.17 per cent of boys were married at the age of 21 years or above while 19.50 per cent of girls were married at this age.

Caste-wise Age at Marriage : We find a majority of boys in all caste groups were married in the age group of 18-21 years, e.g. 60.89 per cent among the SC, 57.77 per cent among OBCs, 55.56 per cent among the ST and 55.36 per cent among the General Castes. In comparison, 31.64 per cent of girls belonging to the SC, 28.94 per cent of the General Castes, 26.53 per cent of the OBC and 17.65 per cent of the ST were married at this age.

Early marriage of a majority of girls, i.e. at the age of upto 18 years, was found in all castes, e.g. 62.13 per cent among the OBCs, 62.02 per cent among General Castes, 58.76 per cent among the SCs and 52.94 per cent among the STs including 14.74 per cent, 15.25 per cent, 5.65 per cent and 11.76 per cent respectively married at the age of less than 15 years.

In comparison to girls, 13.24 per cent of the OBC boys, 16.58 per cent of the General Castes, 13.41 per cent of SC and 11.11 per cent of the ST boys were married at upto 18 years age. Among them a small percentage of boys were married at less

than 15 years age, i.e. 1.26 per cent of the OBC and 1.27 per cent of General Castes. None among the SC and ST boys were married at below 15 years age.

A larger percentage of boys belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (33.33 per cent) were married at the age of 21 years or above followed by 28.99 per cent of the OBCs, 28.06 per cent of the General Castes and 25.70 per cent of the Scheduled Castes. Thus, we find a trend of early marriage of a larger proportion of girls in all the caste groups and except in case of ST (29.41 per cent) a small proportion of girls were married at the age of above 21 years (Table-9).

10. Occurrence of Diseases

Health conditions have a significant relationship with environment and conditions of living. With this in view it was explored as to what kind of diseases the members of the selected families had suffered from during the last two years. In all, about one-fifth (21.64 per cent) of the people in the families had suffered from one or the other type of diseases. A slightly higher proportion of the males (22.99 per cent) were affected from the diseases than females (19.99 per cent).

- (ii) The caste-wise and sex-wise distribution of persons affected by diseases shows that higher percentage of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (27.27 per cent) had suffered from one or the other ailments than those belonging to the General Castes (23.05 per cent), OBC (21.48 per cent) and the SC (18.35 per cent). No significant difference was found among the proportion of males and females of the General and the Scheduled Castes who suffered from diseases. The proportion of males among the Scheduled Tribes and OBCs affected by diseases was higher than the affected females.
- (iii) Ailment-wise, a majority of the people (52.02 per cent) had suffered mostly from season related diseases, such as, cold, cough, fever, upset stomach, dysentery, etc. or some injury. Among them 58.13 per cent were males and 43.36 per cent

were females. Malaria affected 15.36 per cent of people, equally were males and females while 10.31 per cent of people were reported to have suffered from cholera, which affected more females (13.01 per cent) than males (8.41 per cent). About 9 per cent suffered from Pneumonia from which more females (11.65 per cent) suffered than males (7.46 per cent). Tuberculosis had affected 4.37 per cent of people, which had affected females and males almost in equal proportion while jaundice affected 3.36 per cent of people and more females (4.34 per cent) suffered from it than males (2.68 per cent). Thus, we find that more females had suffered from cholera, pneumonia and jaundice than males. In case of other disease the proportion of male and female sufferers were almost equal.

(iv) Caste-wise and sex-wise distribution of persons affected by various diseases shows that a larger proportion of males belonging to OBCs (65.18 per cent) and general castes (47.89 per cent) were affected by season related diseases than females in the two castes groups, i.e. 47.86 per cent and 33.33 per cent respectively. The percentage of affected from these diseases among the Scheduled Castes males (62.67 per cent) and females (61.11 per cent) were high but almost equal while among the Scheduled Tribes more females (50.00 per cent) than males (45.45 per cent) had suffered from these diseases.

Among the General Castes a slightly larger proportion of males had suffered from Malaria (18.95 per cent), Asthama (2.11 per cent) and Jaundice (7.68 per cent) than females (16.36 per cent, 1.21 per cent and 7.27 per cent respectively). A larger proportion of females of this caste group were affected by Cholera (16.36 per cent), Tuberculosis (5.45 per cent), Pneumonia (12.73 per cent) and diseases related to excess fluoride (5.45 per cent) as compared to the males (10.53 per cent, 4.74 per cent, 9.47 per cent and 1.58 per cent respectively).

Among the SC a larger proportion of males suffered from Malaria (14.67 per cent) as compared to females (7.41 per cent) while more females were affected by Tuberculosis (5.56 per cent), Asthama (5.56 per cent) and Pneumonia (9.26 per cent) as compared to males (4.00 per cent, 2.67 per cent and 2.67 per cent respectively).

Among the OBCs more males were affected by Cholera (28.74 per cent) as against females (10.00 per cent), while a larger percentage of females suffered from Malaria (17.14 per cent), Tuberculosis (4.29 per cent) and Pneumonia (10.71 per cent) as against males (12.96 per cent, 3.24 per cent and 6.48 per cent respectively).

Among those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, 27.27 per cent of males and 20.00 per cent of females suffered from Pneumonia, 18.18 per cent of males and 10.00 per cent of females were affected by Malaria, 20.00 per cent of females suffered from Cholera while 9.09 per cent of males were affected by Tuberculosis (Table-10).

Table-1 : Caste Background of families Interviewed

Caste/Village location at minor	TOTAL	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL
General	229	94	76	59
S.C.	121	44	42	35
S.T.	12	4	2	6
O.B.C.	298	118	120	60
Total	660	260	240	160

Table-2 : Caste and Type of Households

Loca- tion	TOTAL					HEAD				
	Caste	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total Family	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family
General	227	2	80	149	229	93	1	30	64	94
S.C.	121	-	38	83	121	44	-	11	33	44
S.T.	12	-	6	6	12	4	-	1	3	4
O.B.C.	296	2	109	189	298	117	1	47	71	118
Total	656	4	233	427	660	258	2	89	171	260

Loca- tion	MIDDLE					TAIL				
	Caste	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Total Family	Male Headed	Female Headed	Joint Family	Nuclear Family
General	76	-	22	54	76	58	1	28	31	59
S.C.	42	-	14	28	42	35	-	13	22	35
S.T.	2	-	1	1	2	6	-	4	2	6
O.B.C.	119	1	35	85	120	60	-	27	33	60
Total	239	1	72	168	240	159	1	72	88	160

Table-3: Caste-wise Average Family Size

TOTAL				HEAD		
Caste	No. of Family	No. of Family members	Average family size	No. of Family	No. of family members	Average family size
General	229	1540	6.72	94	629	6.69
S.C.	121	703	5.81	44	256	5.82
S.T.	12	77	6.42	4	32	8.00
O.B.C.	298	1802	6.05	118	734	6.22
Total	660	4122	6.25	260	1651	6.35

MIDDLE				TAIL		
Caste	No. of Family	No. of Family members	Average family size	No. of Family	No. of family members	Average family size
General	76	507	6.67	59	404	6.85
S.C.	42	251	5.98	35	196	5.60
S.T.	2	10	5.00	6	35	5.83
O.B.C.	120	719	5.97	60	351	5.85
Total	240	1485	6.19	160	986	6.16

Table-4: Caste-wise Breakup of Families and Type of Their House and Facilities

(TOTAL)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE				
	Total (660)	General (229)	S.C. (121)	S.T. (12)	O.B.C. (298)
<u>Quality of House</u>					
Pucca	85	39	12	1	33
Kutcha	467	151	86	9	221
Kutcha & Pucca	79	30	14	1	34
Chhaper/Tin	29	9	9	1	10
<u>Electricity</u>					
Yes	53	27	7	-	19
No	607	202	114	12	279
<u>Toilet</u>					
Soak Pit	3	2	-	-	1
Inside House	16	9	1	-	6
Outside House	16	5	2	-	9
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-
No Toilet	625	213	118	12	282
<u>Drinking Water</u>					
Inside House	218	107	18	2	91
Outside House	442	122	103	10	207
<u>Distance:</u>	Less than ½ Km.	440	121	103	10
	More than ½ Km.	2	1	-	1
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>					
<u>Chulha</u>					
Yes	657	227	121	12	297
No	3	2	-	-	1
<u>Type of Chulha</u>					
Coal	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	652	226	121	12	293
Both	5	1	-	-	4
<u>Stove</u>					
Yes	8	5	1	-	2
No	652	224	120	12	296
<u>Gobar Gas</u>					
Yes	4	2	1	-	1
No	656	227	120	12	296
<u>Gobar Kanda</u>					
Yes	357	111	74	11	161
No	303	118	47	1	137
<u>LP Gas</u>					
Yes	7	2	-	-	5
No	653	227	121	12	293

(HEAD)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE				
	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
<u>Quality of House</u>					
Pucca	37	11	6	1	19
Kutcha	185	68	34	3	80
Kutcha & Pucca	27	11	3	-	13
Chapper/Tin	11	4	1	-	6
<u>Electricity</u>					
Yes	17	3	3	-	11
No	243	91	41	4	107
<u>Toilet</u>					
Soak Pit	2	1	-	-	1
Inside House	8	3	-	-	5
Outside House	5	-	-	-	5
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-
No Toilet	245	90	44	4	107
<u>Drinking Water</u>					
Inside House	80	40	2	-	38
Outside House	180	54	42	4	80
<u>Distance:</u>	Less than ½ Km.	53	42	4	80
	More than ½ Km.	1	1	-	-
<u>Mode of Cooking</u>					
<u>Chulha</u>					
Yes	258	93	44	4	117
No	2	1	-	-	1
<u>Type of Chulha</u>					
Coal	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	256	93	44	4	115
Both	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Stove</u>					
Yes	5	3	1	-	1
No	255	91	43	4	117
<u>Gobar Gas</u>					
Yes	3	2	-	-	1
No	257	92	44	4	117
<u>Gobar Kanda</u>					
Yes	144	39	28	4	73
No	116	55	16	-	45
<u>LP Gas</u>					
Yes	5	-	-	-	5
No	255	94	44	4	113

31921

(MIDDLE)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE					
	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	
Quality of House						
Pucca	24	11	2	-	11	
Kutcha	186	53	35	1	97	
Kutcha & Pucca	26	10	4	1	11	
Chapper/Tin	4	2	1	-	1	
Electricity						
Yes	20	12	1	-	7	
No	220	64	41	2	113	
Toilet						
Soak Pit	-	-	-	-	-	
Inside House	4	2	1	-	1	
Outside House	10	4	2	-	4	
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-	
No Toilet	226	70	39	2	115	
Drinking Water						
Inside House	74	29	12	-	33	
Outside House	166	47	30	2	87	
Distance:	Less than ½ Km.	165	47	30	2	86
	More than ½ Km.	1	-	-	-	1
Mode of Cooking						
Chulha						
Yes	240	76	42	2	120	
No	-	-	-	-	-	
Type of Chulha						
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	
Wood	240	76	42	2	120	
Both	-	-	-	-	-	
Stove						
Yes	2	2	-	-	-	
No	238	74	42	2	120	
Gobar Gas						
Yes	1	-	1	-	-	
No	239	76	41	2	120	
Gobar Kanda						
Yes	137	46	29	2	60	
No	103	30	13	-	60	
LP Gas						
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	
No	240	76	42	2	120	

(TAIL)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	CASTE				
	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
Quality of House					
Pucca	24	17	4	-	3
Kutcha	96	30	17	5	44
Kutcha & Pucca	26	9	7	-	10
Chapper/Tin	14	3	7	1	3
Electricity					
Yes	16	12	3	-	1
No	144	47	32	6	59
Toilet					
Soak Pit	1	1	-	-	-
Inside House	4	4	-	-	-
Outside House	1	1	-	-	-
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-
No Toilet	154	53	35	6	60
Drinking Water					
Inside House	64	38	4	2	20
Outside House	96	21	31	4	40
Distance:	Less than ½ Km.	96	21	31	4
	More than ½ Km.	-	-	-	-
Mode of Cooking					
Chulha					
Yes	159	58	35	6	60
No	1	1	-	-	-
Type of Chulha					
Coal	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	156	57	35	6	58
Both	3	1	-	-	2
Stove					
Yes	1	-	-	-	1
No	159	59	35	6	59
Gobar Gas					
Yes	-	-	-	-	-
No	160	59	35	6	60
Gobar Kanda					
Yes	76	26	17	5	28
No	84	33	18	1	32
LP Gas					
Yes	2	2	-	-	-
No	158	57	35	6	60

Table-5: Size of Family and Type of House and Facilities

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	(TOTAL)					
	Total (660)	Upto 3 (86)	4 - 6 (325)	7 - 9 (175)	10 - 15 (61)	16 & Above (13)
Quality of House						
Pucca	85	15	30	23	10	7
Kutcha	467	61	247	118	37	4
Kutcha & Pucca	79	7	30	29	12	1
Chapper/Tin	29	3	18	5	2	1
Electricity						
Yes	53	6	17	16	8	6
No	607	80	308	159	53	7
Toilet						
Soak Pit	3	-	-	2	1	-
Inside House	16	2	2	7	1	4
Outside House	16	3	6	5	1	1
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Toilet	625	81	317	161	58	8
Drinking Water						
Inside House	218	32	93	59	26	8
Outside House	442	54	232	116	35	5
Distance:	Less than ½ Km.	440	53	231	116	35
	More than ½ Km.	2	1	1	-	-
Mode of Cooking						
Chulha						
Yes	657	85	324	174	61	13
No	3	1	1	1	-	-
Type of Chulha						
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	652	85	320	174	61	12
Both	5	-	4	-	-	1
Stove						
Yes	8	1	4	2	-	1
No	652	85	321	173	61	12
Gobar Gas						
Yes	4	1	2	1	-	-
No	656	85	323	174	61	13
Gobar Kanda						
Yes	357	51	163	97	38	8
No	303	33	162	78	23	5
LP Gas						
Yes	7	2	1	3	-	1
No	653	84	324	172	61	12

(HEAD)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	FAMILY SIZE					
	Total	Upto 3	4-6	7-9	10-15	16 & Above
Quality of House						
Pucca	37	5	13	11	4	4
Kutcha	185	28	89	50	18	-
Kutcha & Pucca	27	1	10	11	5	-
Chappar/Tin	11	2	6	1	1	1
Electricity						
Yes	17	2	5	5	2	3
No	243	34	113	68	26	2
Toilet						
Soak Pit	2	-	-	1	1	-
Inside House	8	1	1	5	-	1
Outside House	5	-	2	1	1	1
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Toilet	245	35	115	66	26	3
Drinking Water						
Inside House	80	14	30	21	11	4
Outside House	180	22	88	52	17	1
Distance:	Less than ½ Km.	22	87	52	17	1
	More than ½ Km.	1	-	1	-	-
Mode of Cooking						
Chulha						
Yes	258	35	117	73	28	5
No	2	1	1	-	-	-
Type of Chulha						
Coal	-	-	116	73	-	-
Wood	256	35	1	-	28	4
Both	2	-			-	1
Stove						
Yes	5	-	2	2	-	1
No	255	36	116	71	28	4
Gobar Gas						
Yes	3	1	1	1	-	-
No	257	35	117	72	28	5
Gobar Kanda						
Yes	144	22	59	40	19	4
No	116	14	59	33	9	1
LP Gas						
Yes	5	2	1	2	-	-
No	255	34	117	71	28	5

(MIDDLE)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	FAMILY SIZE						
	Total	Upto 3	4-6	7-9	10-15	16 & Above	
Quality of House							
Pucca	24	6	9	5	3	1	
Kutcha	186	23	100	47	12	4	
Kutcha & Pucca	26	4	13	5	3	1	
Chapper/Tin	4	-	1	2	1	-	
Electricity							
Yes	20	2	5	6	6	1	
No	220	31	118	53	13	5	
Toilet							
Soak Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inside House	4	1	1	-	1	1	
Outside House	10	3	4	3	-	-	
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No Toilet	226	29	118	56	18	5	
Drinking Water							
Inside House	74	12	34	18	8	2	
Outside House	166	21	89	41	11	4	
Distance:	Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ Km.	165	20	89	41	11	4
	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ Km.	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mode of Cooking							
Chulha							
Yes	240	33	123	59	19	6	
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Type of Chulha							
Coal	240	33	123	59	19	6	
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stove							
Yes	2	1	1	-	-	0	
No	238	32	122	59	19	6	
Gobar Gas							
Yes	1	-	1	-	-	-	
No	239	33	122	59	19	6	
Gobar Kanda							
Yes	137	20	69	35	11	2	
No	103	13	54	24	8	4	
LP Gas							
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No	240	33	123	59	19	6	

(TAIL)

Caste/Type of House and Facilities	FAMILY SIZE					
	Total	Upto 3	4-6	7-9	10-15	16 & Above
Quality of House						
Pucca	24	4	8	7	3	2
Kutcha	96	10	58	21	7	-
Kutcha & Pucca	26	2	7	13	4	-
Chhaper/Tin	14	1	11	2	-	-
Electricity						
Yes	16	2	7	5	1	2
No	144	15	77	38	14	-
Toilet						
Soak Pit	1	-	-	1	-	-
Inside House	4	-	-	2	-	2
Outside House	1	-	-	1	-	-
Community Toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Toilet	154	17	84	39	14	-
Drinking Water						
Inside House	64	6	29	20	7	2
Outside House	96	11	55	23	7	-
Distance:	Less than ½ Km.	96	11	55	23	7
	More than ½ Km.	-	-	-	-	-
Mode of Cooking						
Chulha						
Yes	159	17	84	42	14	2
No	1	-	-	1	-	-
Type of Chulha						
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	156	17	81	42	14	2
Both	3	-	3	-	-	-
Stove						
Yes	1	-	1	-	-	-
No	159	17	83	43	14	2
Gobar Gas						
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
No	160	17	84	43	14	2
Gobar Kanda						
Yes	76	9	35	22	8	2
No	84	8	49	21	6	-
LP Gas						
Yes	2	-	-	1	-	1
No	158	17	84	42	14	1

Table-6: Caste and Ownership of Home Appliances
(TOTAL)

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Loom	Fridge	Tape-Recorder	Fan	Tele- phone	Com- puter
1.	General 229	238	100	19	13	3	2	10	33	3	4
		143	91	18	10	1	2	7	11	3	2
2.	S.C. 121	77	32	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
		65	31	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
3.	S.T. 12	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	OBC 298	238	99	19	20	-	-	12	40	2	-
		165	85	13	13	-	-	8	13	2	-
4.	Total 660	559	233	40	33	3	2	24	77	5	4
		378	209	33	23	1	2	17	25	5	2

(HEAD)

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Loom	Fridge	Tape-Recorder	Fan	Tele- phone	Com- puter
1.	General 94	93	37	6	4	-	-	1	6	1	-
		62	36	6	4	-	-	1	2	1	-
2.	S.C. 44	31	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	S.T. 4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	OBC 118	106	53	10	14	-	-	7	28	2	-
		66	43	8	11	-	-	7	10	2	-
4.	Total 260	233	100	16	18	-	-	8	34	3	-
		157	89	14	15	-	-	8	12	3	-

(MIDDLE)

Sl. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Loom	Fridge	Tape - Recorder	an	Tele- phone	Computer
1.	General 76	72	33	5	2	3	1	1	6	1	-
		47	28	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	-
2.	S.C. 42	27	15	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		23	15	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3.	S.T. 2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	OBC 120	99	36	9	6	-	-	5	12	-	-
		73	32	5	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
4.	Total 240	200	85	15	8	3	1	7	18	1	-
		144	76	11	3	1	1	3	5	1	-

(TAIL)

S. No	Caste/ No. of Person	Watch	Radio	T.V.	Sewing Machine	Loom	Fridge	Tape - Recorder	an	Tele- phone	Computer
1.	General 59	73	30	8	7	-	1	8	23	1	4
		34	27	7	5	-	1	5	7	1	2
2.	S.C. 35	19	7	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
		16	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3.	S.T. 6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	OBC 60	33	10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Total 160	126	48	9	7	-	1	9	25	1	4
		77	44	8	5	-	1	6	8	1	2

Table-7: Source of Water

(TOTAL)

(HEAD)

(MIDDLE)

(TAIL)

Table-8: Caste and Level of Education

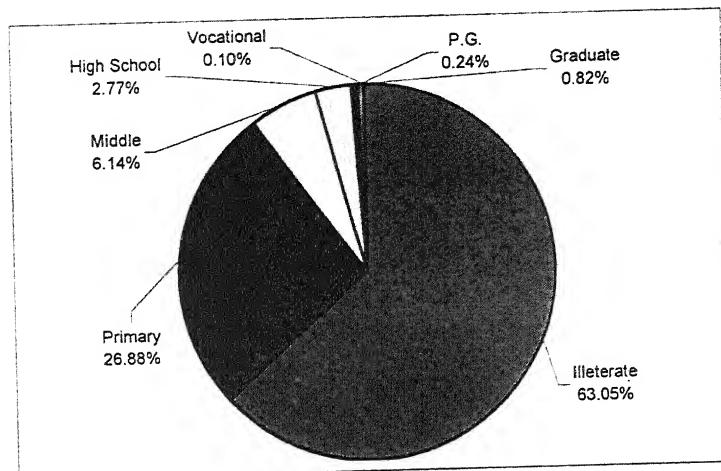
(TOTAL)

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Vocational	Total
General										
Total	640	900	1540	408	138	74	15	4	1	640
Male	440	383	823	265	95	62	14	3	1	440
Female	200	517	717	143	43	12	1	1	-	200
S.C.										
Total	222	481	703	182	31	6	2	1	-	222
Male	168	219	387	134	26	5	2	1	-	168
Female	54	262	316	48	5	1	-	-	-	54
S.T..										
Total	16	61	77	15	1	-	-	-	-	16
Male	8	29	37	7	1	-	-	-	-	8
Female	8	32	40	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
O.B.C.										
Total	645	1157	1802	503	83	34	17	5	3	645
Male	482	546	1028	362	68	31	14	4	3	482
Female	163	611	774	141	15	3	3	1	-	163
Total										
Total	1523	2599	4122	1108	253	114	34	10	4	1523
Male	1098	1177	2275	768	190	98	30	8	4	1098
Female	425	1422	1847	340	63	16	4	2	-	425

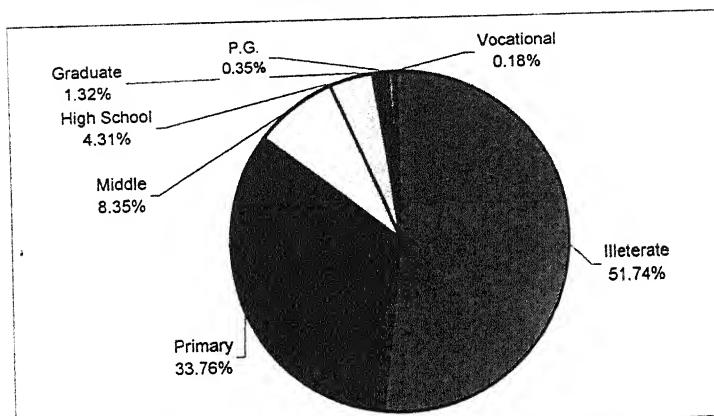
(HEAD)

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Vocational	Total
General										
Total	231	398	629	166	41	21	2	1	-	231
Male	163	181	344	107	35	18	2	1	-	163
Female	68	217	285	59	6	3	-	-	-	68
S.C.										
Total	76	180	256	66	10	-	-	-	-	76
Male	48	89	137	41	7	-	-	-	-	48
Female	28	91	119	25	3	-	-	-	-	28
S.T..										
Total	8	24	32	7	1	-	-	-	-	8
Male	2	10	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Female	6	14	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
O.B.C.										
Total	262	472	734	197	34	14	11	4	2	262
Male	202	227	429	147	28	13	8	4	2	202
Female	60	245	305	50	6	1	3	-	-	60
Total										
Total	577	1074	1651	436	86	35	13	5	2	577
Male	415	560	922	296	71	31	10	5	2	415
Female	162	567	729	140	15	4	3	-	-	162

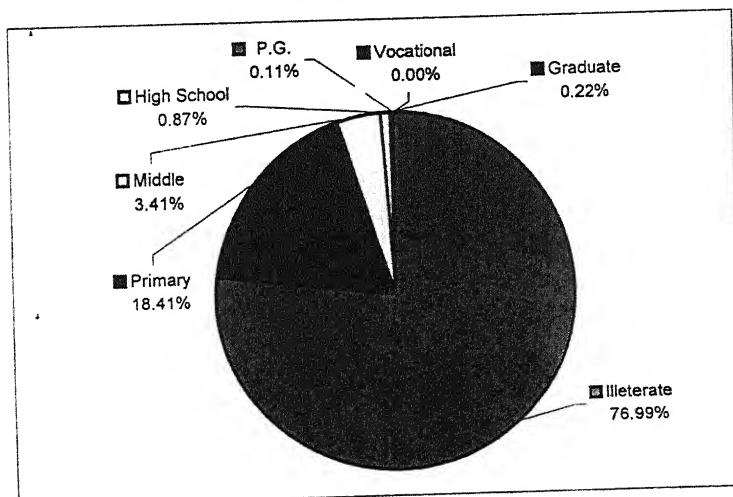
**Graph1:Total Level of Education
Dist.(Bharaich)**



**Graph 2: Level of Education among Males in
Dist.(Bharaich)**



**Graph 3: Level of Education among Females in
dist.(Bharaich)**



(MIDDLE)

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Vocational	Total
<u>General</u>										
Total	177	330	507	111	41	18	7	-	-	177
Male	130	134	264	78	30	15	7	-	-	130
Female	47	196	243	33	11	3	-	-	-	47
<u>S.C.</u>										
Total	82	169	251	66	11	4	-	1	-	82
Male	63	72	135	49	10	3	-	1	-	63
Female	19	97	116	17	1	1	-	-	-	19
<u>S.T.</u>										
Total	6	4	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Male	5	2	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Female	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>O.B.C.</u>										
Total	249	468	717	196	35	12	4	1	1	249
Male	180	215	395	134	31	10	4	-	-	180
Female	69	253	322	62	4	2	-	1	1	69
<u>Total</u>										
Total	514	971	1485	379	87	34	11	2	1	514
Male	378	423	801	266	71	28	11	1	1	378
Female	136	548	684	113	16	6	-	1	-	136

(TAIL)

Caste	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Primary	Middle	High School	Graduate	P.G.	Vocational	Total
<u>General</u>										
Total	232	172	404	131	56	35	6	3	1	232
Male	147	68	215	80	30	29	5	2	1	147
Female	85	104	189	51	26	6	1	1	-	85
<u>S.C.</u>										
Total	64	132	196	50	10	2	2	-	-	64
Male	57	58	115	44	9	2	2	-	-	57
Female	7	74	81	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
<u>S.T.</u>										
Total	2	33	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Male	1	17	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Female	1	16	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>O.B.C.</u>										
Total	134	217	351	110	14	8	2	-	-	134
Male	100	104	204	81	9	8	2	-	-	100
Female	34	116	147	29	5	-	-	-	-	34
<u>Total</u>										
Total	432	554	986	293	80	45	10	3	1	432
Male	305	247	552	206	48	39	9	2	1	305
Female	127	307	434	87	32	6	1	1	-	127

Table-8: Castewise and Sexwise Age at Marriage

(TOTAL)

Age of Marriage/ Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
<u>Less than-15</u>					
Total	147	64	10	2	71
Male	11	5	-	-	6
Female	136	59	10	2	65
<u>15-18</u>					
Total	634	241	118	9	266
Male	143	60	24	2	57
Female	491	181	94	7	209
<u>18-21</u>					
Total	899	329	165	13	392
Male	611	217	109	10	275
Female	288	112	56	3	117
<u>21-25</u>					
Total	288	94	50	7	137
Male	207	75	34	2	96
Female	81	19	16	5	41
<u>25-30</u>					
Total	90	32	11	4	43
Male	70	20	11	4	35
Female	20	12	-	-	8
<u>30+</u>					
Total	29	19	2	-	8
Male	23	15	1	-	7
Female	6	4	1	-	1
<u>Total</u>					
Total	2087	779	356	35	917
Male	1065	392	179	18	476
Female	1022	387	177	17	441

(HEAD)

Age of Marriage/ Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
<u>Less than-15</u>					
Total	55	22	4	1	28
Male	2	1	-	-	1
Female	53	21	4	1	27
<u>15-18</u>					
Total	250	96	42	6	106
Male	53	20	8	2	23
Female	197	76	34	4	83
<u>18-21</u>					
Total	390	152	59	3	176
Male	265	101	38	3	123
Female	125	51	21	-	53
<u>21-25</u>					
Total	112	33	21	2	56
Male	80	26	15	-	39
Female	32	7	6	2	17
<u>25-30</u>					
Total	32	11	1	2	18
Male	25	7	1	2	15
Female	7	4	-	-	3
<u>30+</u>					
Total	6	5	-	-	1
Male	5	4	-	-	1
Female	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	845	319	127	14	385
	430	159	62	7	202
	415	160	65	7	183

(MIDDLE)

Age of Marriage/ Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
<u>Less than-15</u>					
Total	59	23	3	-	33
Male	7	2	-	-	5
Female	52	21	3	-	28
<u>15-18</u>					
Total	227	76	40	1	110
Male	52	18	6	-	28
Female	175	58	34	1	82
<u>18-21</u>					
Total	293	97	51	2	143
Male	205	66	37	2	100
Female	88	31	14	-	43
<u>21-25</u>					
Total	111	37	18	2	54
Male	76	27	11	1	37
Female	35	10	7	1	17
<u>25-30</u>					
Total	36	15	6	-	15
Male	29	11	6	-	12
Female	7	4	-	-	3
<u>30+</u>					
Total	13	8	2	-	3
Male	9	5	1	-	3
Female	4	3	1	-	-
<u>Total</u>	739	256	120	5	358
	Male	378	129	61	185
	Female	361	127	59	173

(TAIL)

Age of Marriage/ Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
<u>Less than-15</u>					
Total	33	19	3	1	10
Male	2	2	-	-	-
Female	31	17	3	1	10
<u>15-18</u>					
Total	157	69	36	2	50
Male	38	22	10	-	6
Female	119	47	26	2	44
<u>18-21</u>					
Total	216	80	55	8	73
Male	141	50	34	5	52
Female	75	30	21	3	21
<u>21-25</u>					
Total	65	24	11	3	27
Male	51	22	8	1	20
Female	14	2	3	2	7
<u>25-30</u>					
Total	22	6	4	2	10
Male	16	2	4	-	8
Female	6	4	-		2
<u>30+</u>					
Total	10	6	-	-	4
Male	9	6	-	-	3
Female	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Total</u>	503	204	109	16	174
	Male	257	104	56	89
	Female	246	100	53	85

Table-10: Caste and Sexwise Distribution of Persons affected by Diseases in Last Two Years

(TOTAL)						
Sl. No.	Disease	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
1.	<u>Malaria</u>					
	Total	137	63	15	3	56
	Male	81	36	11	2	32
	Female	56	27	4	1	24
2.	<u>Cholera</u>					
	Total	92	47	12	2	31
	Male	44	20	7	-	71
	Female	48	27	5	2	14
3.	<u>T.B.</u>					
	Total	39	18	6	1	14
	Male	21	9	3	1	8
	Female	18	9	3	-	8
4.	<u>Asthma</u>					
	Total	21	6	5	-	10
	Male	12	4	2	-	6
	Female	9	2	3	-	4
5.	<u>Polio</u>					
	Total	10	4	1	-	5
	Male	4	1	1	-	2
	Female	6	3	-	-	3
6.	<u>Cancer</u>					
	Total	2	1	-	-	1
	Male	1	1	-	-	-
	Female	1	-	-	-	1
7.	<u>Pneumonia</u>					
	Total	82	39	7	5	31
	Male	39	18	2	3	16
	Female	43	21	5	2	15
8.	<u>Jaundice</u>					
	Total	30	19	2	-	9
	Male	14	7	2	-	5
	Female	16	12	-	-	4
9.	<u>Fluoride Excess</u>					
	Total	15	12	1	-	2
	Male	3	3	-	-	-
	Female	12	9	1	-	2
10.	<u>Other</u>					
	Total	464	146	80	10	228
	Male	304	91	47	5	161
	Female	160	55	33	5	67
11.	<u>Total Affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	892	355	129	21	387
	Male	523	190	75	11	247
	Female	369	165	54	10	140
12.	<u>Not affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	3230	1185	574	56	1415
	Male	1752	633	312	26	781
	Female	1478	522	262	30	634
13.	<u>Total family members</u>					
	Total	4122	1540	703	77	1802
	Male	2275	823	387	37	1028
	Female	1847	717	316	40	774

(HEAD)

Sl. No.	Disease	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
1.	<u>Malaria</u>					
	Total	59	21	6	1	31
	Male	31	11	5	-	15
	Female	28	10	1	1	16
2.	<u>Cholera</u>					
	Total	24	13	1	-	10
	Male	12	6	-	-	6
	Female	12	7	1	-	4
3.	<u>T.B.</u>					
	Total	12	6	1	-	5
	Male	6	3	-	-	3
	Female	6	3	1	-	2
4.	<u>Asthma</u>					
	Total	5	1	2	-	2
	Male	3	1	1	-	1
	Female	2	-	1	-	1
5.	<u>Polio</u>					
	Total	2	1	-	-	1
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	2	1	-	-	1
6.	<u>Cancer</u>					
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
7.	<u>Pneumonia</u>					
	Total	36	17	2	2	15
	Male	19	7	-	2	10
	Female	17	10	2	-	5
8.	<u>Jaundice</u>					
	Total	15	10	-	-	5
	Male	8	5	-	-	3
	Female	7	5	-	-	2
9.	<u>Fluoride Excess</u>					
	Total	2	1	-	-	1
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	2	1	-	-	1
10.	<u>Other</u>					
	Total	190	51	34	2	103
	Male	130	34	21	1	74
	Female	60	17	13	1	29
11.	<u>Total Affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	345	121	46	5	173
	Male	209	67	27	3	112
	Female	136	54	19	2	61
12.	<u>Not affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	1306	508	210	27	561
	Male	713	277	110	9	317
	Female	593	231	100	18	244
13.	<u>Total family members</u>					
	Total	1615	629	256	32	734
	Male	922	344	137	12	429
	Female	729	285	119	20	305

(MIDDLE)

Sl. No.	Disease	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
1.	<u>Malaria</u>					
	Total	46	22	6	-	18
	Male	31	14	4	-	13
	Female	15	8	2	-	5
2.	<u>Cholera</u>					
	Total	44	21	9	-	14
	Male	20	9	6	-	5
	Female	24	12	3	-	9
3.	<u>T.B.</u>					
	Total	20	8	4	-	8
	Male	9	3	2	-	4
	Female	11	5	2	-	4
4.	<u>Asthma</u>					
	Total	9	2	2	-	5
	Male	7	2	1	-	4
	Female	2	-	1	-	1
5.	<u>Polio</u>					
	Total	7	2	1	-	4
	Male	4	1	1	-	2
	Female	3	1	-	-	2
6.	<u>Cancer</u>					
	Total	2	1	-	-	1
	Male	1	1	-	-	-
	Female	1	-	-	-	1
7.	<u>Pneumonia</u>					
	Total	21	6	3	-	12
	Male	6	2	-	-	4
	Female	15	4	3	-	8
8.	<u>Jaundice</u>					
	Total	7	3	1	-	3
	Male	5	2	1	-	2
	Female	2	1	-	-	1
9.	<u>Fluoride Excess</u>					
	Total	2	-	1	-	1
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	2	-	1	-	1
10.	<u>Other</u>					
	Total	185	62	31	2	90
	Male	118	39	16	1	62
	Female	67	23	15	1	28
11.	<u>Total Affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	343	127	58	2	156
	Male	201	73	31	1	96
	Female	142	54	27	1	60
12.	<u>Not affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	1142	380	193	8	561
	Male	600	191	104	6	299
	Female	542	189	89	2	262
13.	<u>Total family members</u>					
	Total	1485	507	251	10	717
	Male	801	264	135	7	35
	Female	684	243	116	3	322

(TAIL)

Sl. No.	Disease	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
1.	<u>Malaria</u>					
	Total	32	20	3	2	7
	Male	19	11	2	2	4
	Female	13	9	1	-	3
2.	<u>Cholera</u>					
	Total	24	13	2	2	7
	Male	12	5	1	-	6
	Female	12	8	1	2	1
3.	<u>T.B.</u>					
	Total	7	4	1	1	1
	Male	6	3	1	1	1
	Female	1	1	-	-	-
4.	<u>Asthma</u>					
	Total	7	3	1	-	3
	Male	2	1	-	-	1
	Female	5	2	1	-	2
5.	<u>Polio</u>					
	Total	1	1	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	1	1	-	-	-
6.	<u>Cancer</u>					
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
7.	<u>Pneumonia</u>					
	Total	25	16	2	3	4
	Male	14	9	2	2	2
	Female	11	7	-	1	2
8.	<u>Jaundice</u>					
	Total	8	6	1	-	1
	Male	1	-	1	-	-
	Female	7	6	-	-	1
9.	<u>Fluoride Excess</u>					
	Total	11	11	-	-	-
	Male	3	3	-	-	-
	Female	8	8	-	-	-
10.	<u>Other</u>					
	Total	89	33	15	6	35
	Male	56	18	10	3	25
	Female	33	15	5	3	10
11.	<u>Total Affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	204	107	25	14	58
	Male	113	50	17	7	39
	Female	91	57	8	7	19
12.	<u>Not affected from Diseases</u>					
	Total	782	297	171	21	293
	Male	439	165	98	11	165
	Female	343	132	73	10	128
13.	<u>Total family members</u>					
	Total	986	404	196	35	351
	Male	552	215	115	18	204
	Female	434	189	81	17	147

II. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

1. Size of Land Holdings

About four-fifths of the selected families (79.06 per cent) had marginal size of land holding measuring upto 1 hectare (ha.); 14.26 per cent had between 1 and 2 ha. And only 6.68 per cent had above 2 ha.

Caste-wise, Scheduled Castes families were weakest. Among them 92.56 per cent had land holdings of upto 1 ha. While only 1.65 per cent had more than 2 ha. In comparison, 81.82 per cent of families belonging to the OBC, 83.33 per cent to the ST and 68.12 per cent to the General Castes had upto 1 ha. And 7.07 per cent of the OBC and 9.17 per cent of General Castes families had more than 2 hectares. None among the ST families had more than 2 ha. (Table-11).

In view of the above the average size of land holding per SC family was 0.48 ha. as against 0.70 ha. per ST, 0.85 ha. per OBC and 1.14 ha. per General Caste families (Table-12).

2. Ownership of Agricultural Implements, Cattles and Conveyance

A larger proportion of the OBC families had agricultural implements while a greater percentage of the General Caste families had Pumpsets and Tractors (Table-13). The average number of cattles per family including Cows, Buffaloes and Bullocks, were higher in the households of STs (2.42) followed by the General Castes (1.76), OBCs (1.67) and the SC (1.58) (Table-14). Proportionately the families of the General Castes had more conveyance of their own (including Tractor, Bullock Cart, Truck/Tempo, Car/Jeep, Scooter/Moped/Motor Cycle and Bicycles) followed by the families belonging to the OBC, SC and Scheduled Tribes (Table-15).

3. Income

(i) The annual gross income per family was Rs.33,572.54 while the average annual productive expenditure was Rs.9,799.08. Thus, the average per family annual net income was Rs.23,773.46 (Table-16).

It was found that the average per family as well as per capita annual income was higher in families living at the head of the minors followed by those at the middle and the tail of the minors. The average annual productive expenditure was also in the same order, i.e. higher in the families living in villages at the Head followed by those in the Middle and the Tail of Minors.

As far as average annual income is concerned, we may say that it was relationship with the size of land holdings, i.e. larger the size of land holdings the families possessed higher the income they were deriving. The average size of land holdings was 1.00 hectare in villages located at the Head, 0.84 ha. in the Middle and 0.76 ha. in the Tail of Minors.

(ii) The average gross annual per family income of the total sample was Rs.33,572.54 and the per capita gross income was Rs.5,375.52. Caste-wise analysis shows that the average per family and per capita gross annual income of those belonging to the General Castes was significantly higher, i.e. Rs.43,272.86 and Rs.6,434.73 respectively. In comparison, the per family and per capita annual income of those belonging to the OBC was Rs.30,888.88 and Rs.5,108.15 respectively, of the ST was Rs.30,278.58 and Rs.4,718.74 and of the SC Rs.22,150.12 and Rs.3,812.47 respectively. Thus, the average per family annual gross income of those belonging to the General Castes was higher by 40.09 per cent from the income of the OBC families, by 42.92 per cent from the income of ST families and by 95.36 per cent from the average income per SC family (Table-17).

The average per capita gross annual income of the families belonging to the General Castes was higher by 25.97 per cent, 36.36 per cent and 68.78 per cent from those belonging to the OBC, ST and SC families respectively. We find the difference between per family annual gross income of those of the General Castes and others was significantly larger than the difference in the per capita income. It may be attributed to the larger average family size among the General Castes as compared to the average size of OBC, ST and SC families.

(iii) A further analysis of the source-wise annual gross income per family (Table-18) shows as under:

- (a) Except one, all the selected families had income from agriculture (one respondent was earlier cultivating on hired land but at the time of survey he had no such land). It was, however, 69.62 per cent of their total income. Thus, the families were also depending on other sources to meet the cost of their living. Out of 660 families interviewed, 352 (53.33 per cent) were depending on income from wage labour, which generated 36.38 per cent of average per family total annual income. Other sources generated a significantly higher average per family income of 60 families (9.09 per cent) while 12.12 per cent of the families had income from cattles; 11.21 per cent from milk selling; 6.21 per cent were earning from sale of water for irrigation through their Tubewells/Pumpsets; 2.42 per cent of families were also earning through their commercial vehicles; and 1.67 per cent also had income from renting agricultural land.
- (b) The analysis of caste-wise and source-wise income shows that out of the total gross annual income the families belonging to the General Castes had significantly higher average income from agriculture (72.76 per cent)

as compared to those of the OBC (69.55 per cent), the ST (65.61 per cent) and the SC (58.76 per cent).

A larger proportion of the SC families (66.12 per cent) were earning through wage labour as against those belonging to the OBC (54.36 per cent), the ST (50.00 per cent) and the General Castes (45.41 per cent); 16.67 per cent of the ST families, 14.85 per cent of the General Castes, 10.40 per cent of the OBC and 5.79 per cent of the SC families were also earning through sale of milk; 16.67 per cent of the ST families, 14.43 per cent of the OBC, 10.48 per cent of the General Castes and 9.09 per cent of the SC families were also earning from cattles; and 16.67 per cent of ST families, 7.43 per cent of the General Castes, 6.38 per cent of the OBC and 2.48 per cent of the SC families were also earning by selling water for irrigation through their Tubewell/Pumpsets.

- (c) The proportion of income from agriculture in the average total annual family income was slightly higher (72.13 per cent) in the families living at the Head of Minors closely followed by those at the Middle of the Minors (71.27 per cent) while those at the Tail end had considerably lower (62.12 per cent) proportion of agricultural income.
- (iv) The analysis of the family size-wise source-wise annual gross family income shows as under (Table-19):
 - (a) As stated earlier that 659 selected families had income from agriculture but their income from it was only 69.62 per cent of their total income. We find that except in case of very large size families, i.e. 16 or more members, the size of family had a negative relationship with proportion of agricultural income, i.e. small the size of family higher the proportion of agricultural income. Out of the total gross annual income families with

upto 3 members had 81.25 per cent of income from agriculture; with 4-6 members 72.28 per cent; 7-9 members 62.60 per cent and 10-15 members 61.49 per cent while those families having 16 or more members had 80.92 per cent of their total income from agriculture.

(b) Next to agriculture, income from wage labour was significant as over half (53.33 per cent) of the families had substantial average income from this source (36.38 per cent). The proportion of income from wage labour increased with the increase in the size of family, from upto 3 members (24.45 per cent) to 10-15 members (40.96 per cent), but the proportion of income from this sources declined in the very large size families of more than 16 members (24.12 per cent). A similar pattern was found in case of milk selling form which 11.21 per cent of the families were deriving 10.01 per cent of their total income. The proportion of income from other sources derived by 9.09 per cent of the families was very high, i.e. 80.63 per cent. The proportion of income from this source consistently increased from 55.93 per cent in families with upto 3 members to 90.81 per cent in families with 7-9 members and declined to 53.19 per cent in families with 10-15 members to 26.90 per cent in more than 15 members families. About 6 per cent of the families were also earning from sale of water through their tubewells/ pumpsets. The proportion of income from this source to their total income was 19.86 per cent. We find that the proportion of income from this source consistently declined with the increase in the size of family, from 35.65 per cent in families with upto 3 members to 4.90 per cent in families having more than 16 members.

4. Consumption Expenditure

(i) The average annual consumption expenditure per family comes to Rs.17,642.37 (Table-20). Among the total sample the average expenditure of families belonging to the General Castes was highest, i.e. Rs.20,601.55 followed by average expenditure of Rs.16,743.33 among the ST families, Rs.16,606.88 among the OBC and Rs.14,681.33 among the SC families.

There were six major items of expenditure which account for 96.79 per cent of total expenditure. They include : food (62.60 per cent), clothes (11.09 per cent), religious festivals (8.33 per cent), house repair (5.76 per cent), education (4.76 per cent) and health (4.25 per cent). The rest, i.e. 3.21 per cent is spent on miscellaneous items such as marriage in family or relations, purchase of home appliances, electricity, kerosene, travel and others.

(ii) The proportion of expenditure on the six major items was almost equal among different castes, e.g. 96.85 per cent among the OBC families, 96.41 per cent among the General Castes, 96.40 per cent among the SC and 95.02 per cent among the ST families.

(iii) Caste-wise expenditure on major items shows that:

(a) The proportion of average expenditure on food was lower (60.26 per cent) among the General Castes families as against the OBC (63.67 per cent), SC (65.11 per cent) and the ST (69.04 per cent) families.

(b) The proportion of expenditure on clothes was slightly higher among the General Caste families (11.54 per cent) as against the SC (11.19 per cent), the OBC (10.71 per cent) and the ST (8.91 per cent) families.

- (c) A larger proportion of the ST families (83.33 per cent) were spending on house repairs as against the General Castes (75.55 per cent), the OBC (71.48 per cent) and the SC families (68.60 per cent).
- (d) Education of children do not seem to be a priority area in the selected families as only 48.33 per cent of them were spending 4.76 per cent of their total consumption expenditure. A larger percentage of families of the General Castes (54.14 per cent) were spending an average of 5.48 per cent of their total expenditure followed by 50.00 per cent of the ST families spending only 1.54 per cent of their total expenditure, 47.32 per cent of the OBC families spending 4.15 per cent and 39.67 per cent of the SC families spending 3.87 per cent of their total expenditure.
- (e) The proportion of families spending on health was significantly high (89.24 per cent). Caste-wise, 100.00 per cent of the ST families, 90.91 per cent of the SC, 89.52 per cent of the General Castes and 87.92 per cent of the OBC families were spending 4.28 per cent, 4.34 per cent, 4.10 per cent and 4.37 per cent of their total expenditure on health. The significantly large proportion of the families spending on health indicate poor health conditions of the people in general and ST and SC families in particular. This may be due to their poor living and environment conditions.
- (f) It is interesting to find that almost all the selected families (99.55 per cent) were spending a considerably higher proportion of their total expenditure (8.33 per cent) on religious functions, ceremonies and festivals than on education or health.

Caste-wise analysis shows that the proportion of amount spent by families of different castes on these occasions was almost equal, i.e. 8.45 per cent by the families

of the General Castes, 8.40 per cent by the OBC, 8.16 per cent by the ST and 7.81 per cent by the SC households.

5. Savings

In the total sample 77.42 per cent of the families reported some amount of saving resulting from their surplus income over expenditure. The details are as under:

- (i) All the selected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes followed by 80.79 per cent of the General Castes, 76.51 per cent of the OBC and 70.24 per cent of the SC reported some savings (Table-21).
- (ii) The average per family savings of the General Castes were significantly higher, i.e., Rs.12,405.19 as against Rs.6,652.98 of the OBC, Rs.5,929.17 of the ST and Rs.3,619.06 of the SC families.
- (iii) There was no fixed term for savings. A large majority of the selected families saved as and when they had surplus amount of money.
- (iv) Over half of the families (52.84 per cent) were keeping their surplus amount themselves in their homes and were, therefore, deprived of interest from Bank or Post Office. It may be because they had meagre savings, which they wanted to keep themselves for any need. Thus, 46.77 per cent of the families were depositing their savings in the Bank and only 0.39 per cent in the Post Office.

Caste-wise, we find that more families of the General Castes (58.22 per cent) were keeping their savings in the Bank/Post Office as compared to those of the ST (50.00 per cent), OBC (41.67 per cent) and the SC (40.00 per cent) families.

- (v) The distribution of annual income-wise families who reported savings (Table-22) shows as under:

- (a) The average amount of savings reported by 77.42 per cent of the selected families was Rs.8,204.58. The quantum of savings were linked to the annual income of families. The average per family savings range between Rs.1,215.23 in families with an average annual income of upto Rs.15,000 to Rs.61,497.73 in families having income of Rs.1,00,001 and above.
- (b) The number of families who reported savings were also almost positively related to the annual income, i.e. families with lower income had comparatively lower proportion of those reporting savings as against those with higher income.

All the families with an average annual income between Rs.75,000 and Rs.1,00,000 and above Rs.1,00,000 were saving certain amount followed by 93.75 per cent of those in the income group of Rs.50,000 – 75,000, 97.53 per cent of those having income between Rs.35,001 – 50,000, 86.52 per cent of those in income group of Rs.25,001 – 35,000, 77.20 per cent of those having income between Rs.15,001 – 25,000 and 48.25 per cent of those in the income group of upto Rs.15,000.

- (c) A significantly larger proportion of families with low annual income were keeping their savings in their homes. Thus, the proportion of families depositing their savings in the Bank or Post Office was found positively related to their income.

Of those who reported savings, only 18.84 per cent of families in income group of upto Rs.15,000 and 24.35 per cent of those in Rs.15,001 – 25,000 were depositing the amount in Bank/Post Office while of those in the income group of Rs.25,001 – 35,000, Rs.35,001 – 50,000, Rs.50,001 – 75,000, Rs.75,001 – 1,00,000 and over Rs.1,00,000 who reported saving 53.25 per cent, 74.68 per cent, 82.22 per cent, 89.47 per cent and

90.00 per cent respectively were depositing in Bank/Post Office. They were, therefore, earning interest on their deposits.

6. Families Living Below Poverty Line

About one-fourth (24.85 per cent) of the selected families were living below the poverty line (BPL). The percentage of BPL families was quite high considering the fact that the sample consisted of farmers only who had some source of income. It may be due to the fact that about 79 per cent of the sample had small size land holdings, i.e. upto 1 hectare. Thus, their land holdings were not yielding sufficient income. The percentage of the BPL families was comparatively higher in villages located at the Tail end of the Minors (29.38 per cent) as against 23.85 per cent among those in the villages at the Head and 22.92 per cent in the villages at the Middle of Minors.

Caste-wise distribution of families shows that the proportion of BPL families among the Scheduled Castes was considerably higher (32.23 per cent) followed by 27.18 per cent among the OBC, 18.34 per cent among the General Castes and 16.67 per cent among the ST families (Table-23).

7. Indebtedness

- (i) A total of 76 (11.52 per cent) families reported indebtedness. The average per family loan comes to Rs.4,881.96. A significantly large proportion of indebted families (61.84 per cent) secured loan for consumption purpose followed by 18.42 per cent for medical treatment of ailments while 13.16 per cent of the indebted families obtained loan for agriculture, 2.63 per cent families each for education of children and business and 1.32 per cent for purchasing some productive assets (Table-24).

- (ii) Caste-wise, a slightly greater percentage of families belonging to the General Castes (12.66 per cent) had secured loans than those of the OBC (11.07 per cent), SC (10.74 per cent) and the ST (8.33 per cent families).
- (iii) The average amount of loan per family was significantly higher among the General Castes indebted families, i.e. Rs.9,266.55 as against the SC (Rs.3,090.46), OBC (Rs.1,852.21) and the ST (Rs.1,000.00) indebted families.
- (iv) A higher proportion of the indebted OBC families (72.73 per cent) had obtained loan for consumption purpose and 12.12 per cent each for medical treatment and agriculture. Among the SC indebted families 61.54 per cent secured loan for consumption purpose, 23.08 per cent for medical treatment and 15.38 per cent for agriculture. In the General Castes 51.72 per cent of the indebted families obtained loan for consumption purpose, 24.14 per cent for medical treatment and 13.79 per cent for agriculture. Among the ST families only one had secured a loan of Rs.1,000.00 for some business purpose.

Thus, we find a significantly larger percentage of the OBC families had secured loan for consumption purpose followed by the SC and General Caste households while a higher proportion of the General Caste families obtained loan for medical treatment followed by the SC and OBC indebted families. Loan for agriculture purpose was secured by a slightly larger proportion of the indebted SC families followed by the General Castes and OBC households.

- (v) The average amount of loan for consumption and agriculture purposes per indebted General Caste family was higher (Rs.2,452.00 and Rs.13,500.00 respectively) followed by the Scheduled Castes (Rs.1,877.00 and Rs.10,250.00 respectively) and the OBC (Rs.1,303.04 and Rs.5,425.00 respectively) families. A higher average per family loan for medical treatment was reported by the OBC

(Rs.1,737.50) families followed by the SC (Rs.1,553.33) and the General Castes (Rs.1,278.57) households. One family each of the General Castes and OBC had secured loan of Rs.1000.00 and Rs.1200.00 respectively for education of children while only one of the indebted General Castes (Rs.18,000) and ST (Rs.1,000) families had obtained it for the purpose of business.

- (vi) The major source for obtaining loan has been 'Relatives' from whom three-fourths (76.31 per cent) of the indebted families had borrowed money while 9.21 per cent had borrowed from the moneylenders. Among the banks from where they secured loans 10.53 per cent of the indebted families had obtained it from the Gramin Bank and 3.95 per cent from the Nationalized Bank. Thus, if people have to borrow from the Bank, Nationalized Bank is their lowest priority, may be because of cumbersome procedure adopted by them as compared to the Gramin Bank.

It is significant to note that for the purpose of consumption, medical treatment and education of children people had borrowed money mostly from their relatives and, in some cases, from the moneylenders. It may be because the Banks were not providing loans for these purposes. For production purposes, i.e., agriculture, business or for purchasing productive assets people prefer loan from the Gramin Bank or the Nationalized Bank (Table-25).

8. Migration

- (i) Out of 4,122 members in the selected families 546 (13.27 per cent) were categorized as migrated. Among them 399 (72.94 per cent) had migrated to other villages of the same district; 103 (18.83 per cent) to other districts of the same state; and 44 (8.04 per cent) had migrated to other states (Table-26). People categorized as migrated to other villages were in fact only working in

other villages. They were, generally, not settled there. Most of them return to their home either in the evening or whenever they have no employment. Thus, in the strict sense only 147 (3.57 per cent) family members had migrated from their villages.

- (ii) The average number of days of employment per month as well as the average wage rate per day was highest in case of those who had migrated to other state followed by those who had migrated to other district and other village.

As compared to an average employment of 19.73 days a month and Rs.65.25 per day earnings of those who had migrated to other states, those who migrated to other districts were getting an average employment for 18.87 days a month and earning average wages of Rs.52.65 per day. Those who went to other villages were getting employment for an average of 15.21 days a month and earning an average wage of Rs.37.74 per day.

- (iii) The relationship between size of family's land holding and migration (Table-27) to other district and state shows as under:

- (a) A total of 147 (3.57 per cent) members of the selected families had migrated to other state (29.93 per cent) or other district (70.07 per cent) of Uttar Pradesh. The proportion of migrants was slightly higher from villages located at the Middle or Minors (36.74 per cent) as against 35.37 per cent from the villages at the Head and 27.89 per cent from villages at the Tail of Minors.
- (b) Migration to other districts of the state was significantly higher (70.07 per cent) than to other state (29.93 per cent).

(c) More than 90 per cent of the families of migrants to other district/state had a land holding size of upto 1 hectare. Thus, 91.16 per cent of the migrants belong to the economically poor families.

9. Beneficiaries of Government Programmes

The respondents were asked whether they availed benefits of any of the government programmes for improving economic conditions of people. These programmes included IRDP, JRY, TRYSEM and DWCRA.

The data presents a very surprising situation as only three families, 2 from the General Castes and one from the OBC, reported having received assistance under IRDP. None reportedly benefitted from the three other poverty alleviation programmes (Table-28).

Table-11 : Caste-wise break up of land holding size (in hectare)

Caste	TOTAL				HEAD			
	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total
General	156	52	21	229	66	23	5	94
S.C.	112	7	2	121	40	3	1	44
S.T.	10	2	-	12	3	1	-	4
O.B.C.	243	33	21	297	89	16	12	117
Total	521	94	44	659	198	43	18	259

MIDDLE					TAIL			
Caste	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total	Upto 1	1-2	2+	Total
General	52	16	8	76	38	13	8	59
S.C.	39	2	1	42	33	2	-	35
S.T.	1	1	-	2	6	-	-	6
O.B.C.	100	12	8	120	54	5	1	60
Total	192	31	17	240	131	20	9	160

Note : One OBC Family in the Head village was cultivating on only hired land but at the time survey it had no such land.

**Graph -4 : Castewise Breakup of Land Holding
Size (in Ha.) Dist. Bahrach**

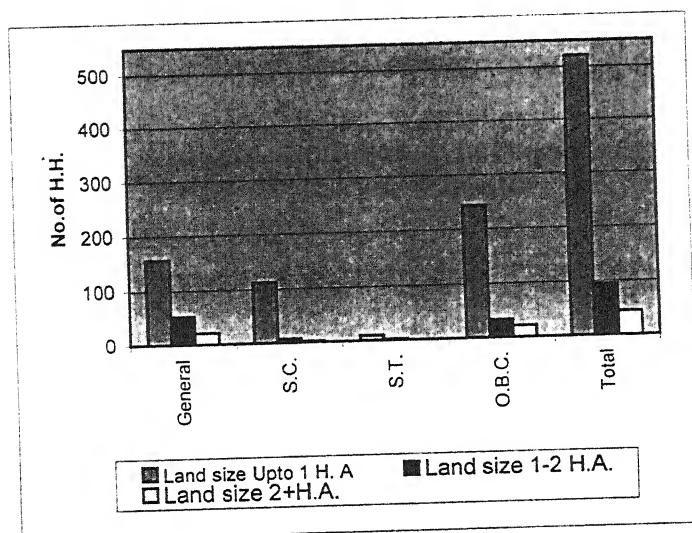


Table - 12 : Caste-wise Average size of Land holdings (in hectare)

Caste	Total	Head	Middle	Tail
General	1.14	1.16	1.07	1.19
S.C.	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.44
S.T.	0.70	0.87	1.04	0.48
O.B.C.	0.85	1.05	0.82	0.54
Total	0.88	1.00	0.84	0.76

Table-13 : Caste-wise Ownership of Agricultural Implements

(Total)

SN	Caste	Tractor	Seed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harroe	Thresher	Pumpset		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1	General (229)	5	-	107	4	4	32	31	1
2	S.C. (121)	-	-	44	-	1	4	4	-
3	S.T. (12)	-	-	9	-	-	2	2	-
4	O.B.C. (298)	5	4	152	9	6	25	25	-
5	Total (660)	10	4	312	13	11	63	62	1

(Head)

SN	Caste	Tractor	Seed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harroe	Thresher	Pumpset		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1	General (94)	1	-	46	-	1	12	11	1
2	S.C. (44)	-	-	19	-	-	2	2	-
3	S.T. (4)	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-
4	O.B.C. (118)	3	1	61	3	3	14	14	-
5	Total (260)	4	1	130	3	4	29	28	1

(Middle)

SN	Caste	Tractor	Seed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harrow	Thresher	Pump set		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1	General (76)	2	-	34	3	1	8	8	-
2	S.C. (42)	-	-	11	-	1	2	2	-
3	S.T. (2)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
4	O.B.C. (120)	2	3	62	4	3	7	7	-
5	Total (240)	4	3	110	7	5	17	17	-

(Tall)

SN	Caste	Tractor	Seed Drill	Wooden Plough	Harrow	Thresher	Pump set		
							Total	Diesel	Electric
1	General (59)	2	-	27	1	2	12	12	-
2	S.C. (35)	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
3	S.T. (6)	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
4	O.B.C. (60)	-	-	29	2	-	4	4	-
5	Total (160)	2	-	72	3	2	17	17	-

Table -14 : Caste-wise ownership of cattle

(Total)

SN	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ Sheep	Others
1	General (229)	115	160	127	92	9
2	S.C. (121)	77	61	53	50	2
3	S.T. (12)	7	8	14	10	4
4	O.B.C. (296)	155	185	158	179	10
5	Total (660)	354	414	352	331	25

(Head)

SN	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ Sheep	Others
1	General (94)	37	65	46	29	6
2	S.C. (44)	27	21	11	16	-
3	S.T. (4)	3	3	6	5	4
4	O.B.C. (118)	57	63	57	43	5
5	Total (260)	124	152	120	93	15

(Middle)

SN	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ Sheep	Others
1	General (76)	48	62	59	55	-
2	S.C. (42)	33	25	21	26	-
3	S.T. (2)	1	1	4	3	-
4	O.B.C. (120)	65	90	71	88	1
5	Total (240)	147	178	155	172	1

(Tail)

SN	Caste	Cow	Buffalo	Bullocks	Goat/ Sheep	Others
1	General (59)	30	33	22	8	3
2	S.C. (35)	17	15	21	8	2
3	S.T. (6)	3	4	4	2	-
4	O.B.C. (60)	33	32	30	48	4
5	Total (160)	83	84	77	66	9

Table- 15 : Caste-wise ownership of Conveyance

Total

Sl. No.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tonga	Bicycle
1	General	5	21	2	1	7	-	206
2	S.C.	-	4	1	-	1	-	97
3	S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
4	O.B.C.	5	11	2	1	9	-	255
5	Total	10	36	5	2	17	-	567

Head

Sl. No.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tonga	Bicycle
1	General	1	6	-	-	1	-	80
2	S.C.	-	1	1	-	-	-	37
3	S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	O.B.C.	3	1	1	-	7	-	105
5	Total	4	8	2	-	8	-	225

Middle

Sl. No.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tonga	Bicycle
1	General	2	11	-	1	1	-	74
2	S.C.	-	2	-	-	-	-	32
3	S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	O.B.C.	2	4	1	1	2	-	108
5	Total	4	17	1	2	3	-	216

Tail

Sl. No.	Caste	Tractor	Bullock Cart	Truck/ Tempo	Car/ Jeep	Scooter/ Moped/ Motorcycle	Rickshaw/ Tonga	Bicycle
1	General	2	4	2	-	5	-	52
2	S.C.	-	1	-	-	1	-	28
3	S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
4	O.B.C.	-	6	-	-	-	-	42
5	Total	2	11	2	-	6	-	126

Table-16 : Per Family and Per Capita Annual Income

Location of Village	Total Families	Family Members	Average Gross Income Per Family	Average Per Family Productive Expenditure	Average Net Income Per Family	Average Per Capita Net Income
Total	660	4122	33572.54	9799.08	23773.46	3806.52
Head	260	1651	35815.48	11058.25	24757.23	3898.78
Middle	240	1485	33349.85	9882.03	23467.82	3792.78
Tail	160	986	30261.81	7628.51	22633.30	3672.75

Table -17 : Caste wise Per Family and Per Capita Gross Annual Income

Sl. No.	Caste	Total		Head	
		Average Per Family Gross Income	Average Per Capita Gross Income	Average per Family Gross Income	Average Per Capita Gross Income
1.	General 229	43272.86	6434.73	43973.33	6571.53
2.	S.C. 121	22150.12	3812.47	22197.20	3815.14
3.	S.T. 12	30278.58	4718.74	35733.75	4466.72
4.	O.B.C. 298	30888.88	5108.15	34397.63	5529.86
5.	Total 660	33572.54	5375.52	35815.48	5640.23

Sl. No.	Caste	Middle		Tail	
		Average Per Family Gross Income	Average Per Capita Gross Income	Average Per Family Gross Income	Average Per Capita Gross Income
1.	General	42608.09	6387.01	43013.15	6281.62
2.	S.C.	24047.02	4023.80	19814.66	3538.33
3.	S.T.	41500.00	8300.00	22901.33	3925.94
4.	O.B.C.	30606.44	5122.42	24553.22	4197.13
5.	Total	33349.85	5389.87	30261.81	4910.64

Table-18 : Caste wise and Source wise break up of Average Annual Gross Family Income

Total

Sl. No.	Caste	Total Income	Income from Agriculture	Renting Agriculture	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1.	General N AV	229 43272.86	229 31485.00	4 3750.00	24 2375.00	34 2391.18	9 1444.44	104 13710.12	17 7870.59	30 32448.93
2.	SC N AV	121 22150.12	121 13014.57	-	11 2272.73	7 3000.00	1 1000.00	80 10709.77	3 4833.33	9 20791.11
3.	ST N AV	12 30278.58	12 19865.25	-	2 1500.00	2 5500.00	-	6 14660.00	2 2500.00	1 18000.00
4.	OBC N AV	298 30888.88	297 21482.04	7 3500.00	43 3086.05	31 4367.74	6 6233.33	162 11907.16	19 6322.11	20 22282.00
5.	Total N AV	660 33572.54	659 23373.86	11 3590.91	80 2721.25	74 3360.81	16 3212.50	352 12214.64	41 6868.78	60 27070.47

Head

Sl. No.	Caste	Total Income	Income from Agriculture	Renting Agriculture	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1.	General N AV	94 43973.33	94 32133.33	1 2500.00	7 2071.43	9 2055.56	3 2333.33	45 13025.78	10 6190.00	14 30171.43
2.	SC N AV	44 22197.20	44 13645.57	-	4 2250.00	1 3000.00	1 1000.00	29 10502.48	1 4500.00	3 18066.67
3.	ST N AV	4 35733.75	4 21698.75	-	1 500.00	1 2000.00	-	2 25320.00	1 3000.00	-
4.	OBC N AV	118 34397.63	117 25495.04	3 3333.33	9 2655.56	9 7833.33	3 7833.33	72 10010.28	11 6138.18	8 19980.00
5.	Total N AV	260 35815.48	259 25832.64	4 3125.00	21 2280.95	20 4700.00	7 4500.00	148 11230.49	23 5923.04	25 25457.60

Middle

Sl. No.	Caste	Total Income	Income from Agriculture	Renting Agriculture	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1.	General N AV	76 42608.09	76 31947.41	2 1750.00	14 2821.43	17 2429.41	3 1000.00	35 13080.34	5 12180.00	8 25525.00
2.	SC N AV	42 24047.02	42 14878.21	-	4 1875.00	3 3333.33	-	27 10765.56	2 5000.00	4 16730.00
3.	ST N AV	2 41500.00	2 41500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	OBC N AV	120 30608.44	120 21407.78	2 4750.00	19 4052.63	18 3333.33	2 6700.00	55 13029.82	4 6375.00	8 25225.00
5.	Total N AV	240 33349.85	240 23770.09	4 3250.00	37 3351.35	38 2928.95	5 3280.00	117 12522.41	11 8763.64	20 23646.00

Tail

Sl. No.	Caste	Total Income	Income from Agriculture	Renting Agriculture	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1.	General N AV	59 43013.15	59 29856.41	1 9000.00	3 1000.00	8 2687.50	3 1000.00	24 15911.67	2 5500.00	8 43358.50
2.	SC N AV	35 19814.66	35 9984.94	-	3 2833.33	3 2666.67	-	24 10897.50	-	2 33000.00
3.	ST N AV	6 22901.33	6 11431.33	-	1 2500.00	1 9000.00	-	4 9330.00	1 2000.00	1 18000.00
4.	OBC N AV	60 24553.22	60 13805.23	2 2500.00	15 2120.00	4 1225.00	1 500.00	35 14045.14	4 6775.00	4 21000.00
5.	Total N AV	160 30261.81	160 18799.39	3 4666.67	22 2081.82	16 2712.50	4 875.00	87 13474.94	7 5728.57	15 34324.53

N= No. of Families

AV= Average Income per family (annual)

Table-19 : Family size wise source wise break up of Annual Gross Family Income

Total

SN	Family Size	Total	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1	Upto 3 N AV	86 25878.79	86 21025.77	-	4 800.00	7 2857.14	2 1000.00	47 6326.81	4 9225.00	4 14475.00
2	4-6 N AV	325 26025.27	325 18811.61	4 2375.00	52 2971.15	32 4084.38	3 1500.00	153 9652.90	8 7940.00	23 21949.04
3	7-9 N AV	175 37804.53	174 23803.06	2 2750.00	19 2526.32	21 2476.19	7 2985.71	108 14318.15	13 6184.62	21 34328.57
4	10-15 N AV	61 49930.48	61 30703.26	2 3500.00	4 2750.00	12 3250.00	1 1000.00	38 20451.58	13 5546.15	10 26560.00
5	16 & above N AV	13 139425.85	13 112827.38	3 5833.33	1 1000.00	2 3500.00	3 7666.67	6 33630.00	3 6833.33	2 37500.00
6	Total N AV	660 33572.54	659 23373.86	11 3590.91	80 2721.25	74 3360.81	16 3212.50	352 12214.64	41 6668.78	60 27070.47

Head

S N	Famil y Size	Total	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	- Income from Selling Water	Other
1	Upto 3 N AV	36 22277.50	36 16791.94	-	1 1000.00	1 3000.00	1 1000.00	18 5510.00	4 9225.00	3 18800.00
2	4-6 N AV	118 26666.58	118 19377.16	2 2250.00	14 2385.71	10 7050.00	1 3000.00	68 9799.59	5 4404.00	4 15090.00
3	7-9 N AV	73 40950.12	72 27434.15	-	5 1700.00	6 1250.00	3 3166.67	45 12542.67	8 6062.50	12 31306.67
4	10-15 N AV	28 44297.29	28 29292.29	1 4500.00	1 5000.00	3 4333.33	-	16 18977.50	5 5000.00	4 17250.00
5	16 & above N AV	5 226739.00	5 200839.00	1 3500.00	-	-	2 9000.00	1 28500.00	1 4500.00	2 37500.00
6	Total N AV	260 35815.48	259 25632.64	4 3125.00	21 2280.95	20 4700.00	7 4500.00	148 11230.49	23 5953.04	25 25457.60

Middle

S N	Family Size	Total	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1	Upto 3 N AV	33	33	-	1 1000.00	4 1875.00	1 1000.00	17 6592.94	-	-
2	4-6 N AV	123	123	-	22 3931.82	16 2925.00	1 1000.00	45 10124.93	3 13833.33	14 20785.71
3	7-9 N AV	59	59	2 2750.00	10 2950.00	10 3000.00	2 4700.00	39 13098.46	2 10200.00	3 20640.00
4	10-15 N AV	19	19	1 2500.00	3 2000.00	7 3142.86	-	12 23775.00	5 4900.00	3 40000.00
5	16 & above N AV	6	6	1 5000.00	1 1000.00	1 5000.00	1 5000.00	4 25320.00	1 10000.00	-
6	Total N AV	240	240	4 3250.00	37 3351.35	38 2928.95	5 3280.00	117 12522.41	11 8763.64	20 23646.00

Tail

S N	Family Size	Total	Income from Agr.	Renting Agr.	Income from Cattle	Milk Selling	Use of Com. Vehicle	Wage Labour	Income from Selling Water	Other
1	Upto 3 N Av	17	17	-	2 600.00	2 4750.00	-	12 7175.00	-	1 1500.00
2	4-6 N Av	84	84	2 2500.00	16 2162.50	6 2233.33	1 500.00	40 8872.50	-	5 30693.60
3	7-9 N Av	43	43	-	4 2500.00	5 2900.00	2 1000.00	24 19629.17	3 3833.33	6 47216.67
4	10-15 N Av	14	14	-	-	2 2000.00	1 1000.00	10 18822.00	3 7533.33	3 25533.33
5	16 & above N Av	2	2	1 9000.00	-	1 2000.00	-	1 72000.00	1 6000.00	-
6	Total N Av	160	160	3 4666.67	22 2081.82	16 2712.50	4 875.00	87 13474.94	7 5728.57	15 34324.53

N= No. of Families

AV= Average Income per family (annual)

Table-20 : Caste-wise Annual Consumption Expenditure Profile
Total

SN	Caste	Total	Food	Cloth	House Repairing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electricity	Other
1	General N AV	229 20601.55	229 12415.34	229 2376.86	173 1354.77	124 1129.44	205 845.07	227 933.89	229 1740.04	118 667.77	18 826.11	5 15709.20
2.	S.C. N AV	121 14681.33	121 9559.61	121 1642.74	83 598.80	48 567.79	110 637.62	116 752.67	120 1147.03	68 544.26	2 950.00	1 10000.00
3.	S.T. N AV	12 16743.33	12 11560.00	12 1491.67	10 620.00	6 516.67	12 716.67	12 645.83	12 1366.67	6 375.00	-	-
4.	OBC N AV	298 16606.88	298 10573.79	297 1778.34	213 920.89	141 688.51	262 725.39	293 860.09	296 1394.52	157 801.37	15 760.93	5 3160.00
5.	Total N AV	660 17642.37	660 11044.75	658 1956.21	479 1015.50	319 838.51	589 750.48	648 862.74	657 1469.24	349 808.80	35 805.26	11 9486.00

Head

SN	Caste	Total	Food	Cloth	House Repairing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electricity	Other
1	General N AV	94 20998.41	94 12648.37	94 2508.51	78 1664.42	47 1476.60	82 790.88	93 927.96	94 1775.53	52 553.21	2 780.00	1 1500.00
2	S.C. N AV	44 15093.18	44 9969.57	44 1643.68	33 566.67	20 567.70	40 677.00	44 802.05	44 1277.27	26 511.27	-	-
3	S.T. N AV	4 18905.00	4 12505.00	4 2000.00	4 550.00	3 466.67	4 550.00	4 1125.00	4 1675.00	2 300.00	-	-
4	OBC N AV	118 18068.16	118 11693.14	118 1727.69	87 1200.00	52 841.92	99 800.34	117 852.14	118 1421.61	71 561.28	10 767.00	1 6000.00
5	Total N AV	260 18636.98	260 11759.30	260 1966.12	202 1263.00	122 1032.25	225 770.52	258 875.16	260 1229.04	151 548.43	12 769.17	2 3750.00

Middle

SN	Caste	Total	Food	Cloth	House Repairing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electricity	Other
1.	General N AV	76 20870.46	76 12423.25	76 2561.84	64 705.47	42 947.62	72 745.97	76 1016.21	76 1596.97	45 590.89	7 912.86	4 19261.50
2.	S.C. N AV	42 15660.83	42 10034.57	42 2075.00	32 628.12	17 629.41	39 557.90	40 752.50	41 1065.85	27 473.89	-	1 10000.00
3.	S.T. N AV	2 17750.00	2 10000.00	2 1750.00	2 750.00	2 750.00	2 1000.00	2 1000.00	2 2250.00	1 500.00	-	-
4.	OBC N AV	120 16465.72	120 10009.17	119 2072.27	91 819.23	55 672.73	109 719.43	117 988.03	118 1452.54	69 647.46	5 748.80	3 933.33
5.	Total N AV	240 17730.40	240 10778.00	239 2225.73	189 747.62	116 767.24	222 702.19	235 957.16	237 1438.69	142 595.49	12 844.50	8 11230.75

Tail

SN	Caste	Total	Food	Cloth	House Repairing	Education	Health	For Social Work	Religious Festivals	Home Appliances Repairing	Electricity	Other
	General N AV	59 19622.85	59 12033.90	59 1928.81	31 1916.13	35 881.43	51 1072.12	58 835.52	59 1867.80	21 1116.19	9 768.89	-
2.	S.C. N AV	35 12988.17	35 8474.29	35 1374.29	18 605.56	11 472.73	31 687.10	32 685.00	35 1078.40	15 728.13	2 950.00	-
3.	S.T. N AV	6 14966.67	6 11450.00	6 1066.67	4 625.00	1 200.00	6 733.33	6 208.33	6 866.67	3 383.33	-	-
4	OBC N AV	60 14015.35	60 950167.	60 1295.00	35 491.43	34 479.41	54 600.00	59 622.12	60 1227.12	17 581.71	-	1 7000.00
5	Total N AV	160 15894.09	160 10283.75	160 1537.50	88 1022.73	81 648.77	142 794.21	155 898.94	160 1417.32	56 810.73	11 801.82	1 7000.00

N= No. of Family

AV = Average Expenditure per family (Annual)

Table-21 : Caste wise Average Annual Savings

Total

Caste	Amount of Savings No./ Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved				Interest Accrued		
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Offices	Total	Yes	No	Total
General (229)	185 12405.19	4	9	172	185	80	104	1	185	105	80	185
S.C. (121)	85 3619.06	4	5	76	85	50	34	1	85	35	50	85
S.T. (12)	12 5929.17	-	2	10	12	6	6	-	12	6	6	12
O.B.C. (298)	228 6652.98	6	12	210	228	133	95	-	228	95	133	228
Total (660)	511 8204.58	14	28	469	511	270	239	2	511	241	270	511

Head

Caste	Amount of Savings No./ Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved				Interest Accrued		
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
General (94)	80 11300.86	2	4	74	80	37	43	-	80	43	37	80
S.C. (44)	29 3333.34	2	1	26	29	17	12	-	29	12	17	29
S.T. (4)	4 8565.25	-	2	2	4	2	2	-	4	2	2	4
O.B.C. (118)	80 7965.98	1	8	71	80	42	38	-	80	38	42	80
Total (260)	193 8664.64	5	15	173	193	98	95	-	193	95	98	193

Middle

Caste	Amount of Savings No./Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved				Interest Accrued		
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
General (76)	61 11571.87	1	3	57	61	27	33	1	61	34	27	61
S.C. (42)	31 3239.81	2	2	27	31	14	16	1	31	17	14	31
S.T. (2)	2 7776.00	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	2
O.B.C. (120)	102 5741.08	5	3	94	102	58	44	-	102	44	58	102
Total (240)	197 7154.27	8	8	181	197	101	94	2	197	96	101	197

Tail

Caste	Amount of Savings No./Average	Mode of Saving				Where Saved				Interest Accrued		
		Monthly	Annual	No. of fixed	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
General (59)	44 15568.34	1	2	41	44	16	28	-	44	28	16	44
S.C. (35)	25 4420.76	-	2	23	25	19	6	-	25	6	19	25
S.T. (6)	6 3356.17	-	-	6	6	3	3	-	6	3	3	6
O.B.C. (60)	46 6319.57	-	1	45	46	33	13	-	46	13	33	46
Total (160)	121 9180.79	1	5	115	121	71	50	-	121	50	71	121

Table-22: Total Annual Family Income and Savings

Total

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings : No./Average	Period of Saving				Where Saved				Whether Interest accrued		
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
Upto 15,000 (143)	69 1215.23	2	4	63	69	56	13	-	69	13	56	69
15001-25000 (250)	193 2312.91	1	8	184	193	146	46	1	193	47	146	193
25001-35000 (89)	77 4352.32	2	1	74	77	36	41	-	77	41	36	77
35001-50000 (81)	79 7095.82	3	3	73	79	20	58	1	79	59	20	79
50001-75000 (48)	45 10867.22	1	4	40	45	8	37	-	45	37	8	45
75001-100000 (19)	19 22824.21	2	5	12	19	2	17	-	19	17	2	19
100001 & above (30)	30 61497.73	3	3	24	30	3	27	-	30	27	3	30
Total (660)	511 8204.58	14	28	469	511	270	239	2	511	241	270	511

Head

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings : No./Average	Period of Saving				Where Saved			Whether Interest accrued			
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
Upto 15,000 (52)	18 1132.44	1	2	15	18	13	5	-	18	5	13	18
15001-25000 (94)	70 2143.00	-	3	67	70	51	19	-	70	19	51	70
25001-35000 (41)	34 4109.32	1	1	32	34	17	17	-	34	17	17	34
35001-50000 (32)	31 5851.03	2	1	28	31	12	19	-	31	19	12	31
50001-75000 (23)	22 8230.45	1	3	18	22	5	17	-	22	17	5	22
75001-100000 (4)	4 24439.50	-	2	2	4	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
100001 & above (14)	14 64421.29	-	3	11	14	-	14	-	14	14	-	14
Total (260)	193 8664.64	5	15	173	193	98	95	-	193	95	98	193

Middle

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings : No./Average	Period of Saving			Where Saved			Whether Interest accrued				
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
Upto 15,000 (48)	27 1106.30	1	1	25	27	21	6	-	27	6	21	27
15001-25000 (95)	78 2341.26	1	5	72	78	61	16	1	78	17	61	78
25001-35000 (27)	23 4392.57	1	-	22	23	7	16	-	23	16	7	23
35001-50000 (37)	36 601219.00	1	-	35	36	7	28	1	36	29	7	36
50001-75000 (12)	12 9715.25	-	1	11	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12
75001-100000 (11)	11 18305.36	2	1	8	11	2	9	-	11	9	2	11
100001 & above (10)	10 56149.40	2	-	8	10	3	7	-	10	7	3	10
Total (240)	197 7154.27	8	8	181	197	101	94	2	197	96	101	197

Tail

Annual Family Income	Amount of Savings : No./Average	Period of Saving				Where Saved			Whether Interest accrued			
		Monthly	Annual	No Fixed Period	Total	House	Bank	Post Office	Total	Yes	No	Total
Upto 15,000 (43)	24 1399.88	-	1	23	24	22	2	-	24	2	22	24
15001-25000 (61)	45 2526.82	-	-	45	45	34	11	-	45	11	34	45
25001-35000 (21)	20 4719.15	-	-	20	20	12	8	-	20	8	12	20
35001-50000 (12)	12 13562.42	-	2	10	12	1	11	-	12	11	1	12
50001-75000 (13)	11 17397.45	-	-	11	11	3	8	-	11	8	12	20
75001-100000 (4)	4 33635.75	-	2	2	4	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
100001 & above (6)	6 63590.00	1	-	5	6	-	6	-	6	6	-	6
Total (160)	122 9113.86	1	5	116	122	72	50	-	122	50	72	122

Table-23 : Caste-wise Number of Families Below Poverty Line

TOTAL				HEAD		MIDDLE		TAIL	
Sl. No.	Caste	Family BPL	Total Family						
1.	General	42	229	15	94	16	76	11	59
2.	S.C.	39	121	14	44	12	42	13	35
3.	S.T.	2	12	-	4	1	2	1	6
4.	O.B.C.	81	298	33	118	26	120	22	60
5.	Total	164	660	62	260	55	240	47	160

Table-24 : Caste and Indebtedness

S.N.	Caste/ Purpose of Loan	Total	Consum- ption	Health	Educa- tion	Production		Productive Assets
						Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AV	29 9266.55	15 2452.00	7 1278.57	1 1000.00	4 13500.00	1 18000.00	1 150000.00
2.	S.C. N AV	13 3090.46	8 1877.00	3 1553.33	-	2 10250.00	-	-
3.	S.T. N AV	1 1000.00	-	-	-	-	1 1000.00	-
4.	O.B.C. N AV	33 1852.21	24 1303.04	4 1737.50	1 1200.00	4 5425.00	-	-
5.	Total N AV	76 4881.96	47 1767.43	14 1468.57	2 1100.00	10 9620.00	2 9500.00	1 150000.00

Head

S.N.	Caste/ Purpose of Loan	Total	Consum- ption	Health	Educa- tion	Production		Productive Assets
						Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AV	7 6864.29	4 3612.50	2 800.00	-	1 32000.00	-	-
2.	S.C. N AV	3 1838.67	3 1838.67	-	-	-	-	-
3.	S.T. N AV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	O.B.C. N AV	21 1698.19	16 1447.62	3 2166.67	-	2 3000.00	-	-
5.	Total N AV	31 2878.32	23 1875.13	5 1620.00	-	3 12666.67	-	-

Middle

S.N.	Caste/ Purpose of Loan	Total	Consum- ption	Health	Educa- tion	Production		Productive Assets
						Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AV	8 23928.75	3 1926.67	1 650.00	-	2 8500.00	1 18000.00	1 150000.00
2.	S.C. N AV	3 1553.33	1 1000.00	1 3160.00	-	1 500.00	-	-
3.	S.T. N AV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	O.B.C. N AV	7 1018.71	5 1046.20	-	1 1200.00	1 700.00	-	-
5.	Total N AV	18 11290.06	9 1334.56	2 1905.00	1 1200.00	4 4550.00	1 18000.00	1 150000.00

Tail

S.N.	Caste/ Purpose of Loan	Total	Consum- ption	Health	Educa- tion	Production		Productive Assets
						Agri. Loan	Business	
1.	General N AN	14 2089.29	8 2068.75	4 1675.00	1 1000.00	1 5000.00	-	-
2.	S.C. N AV	7 4285.71	4 2125.00	2 750.00	-	1 20000.00	-	-
3.	S.T. N AV	1 1000.00	-	-	-	-	1 1000.00	-
4.	O.B.C. N AV	5 3666.00	3 960.00	1 450.00	-	1 15000.00	-	-
5.	Total N AV	27 2910.37	15 1862.00	7 1235.71	1 1000.00	3 13333.33	1 1000.00	-

N = Number of Family

AV = Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Table-25: Purpose-wise Sources of Loan

Sl. No.	Purpose of Loan	Source of Loan					
		Total	Bank	Money Lender	Relatives	Gramin Bank	Coopera- tive Bank
1.	Consumption						
	N	47	-	2	45	-	-
	AV	1767.43		3250.00	1701.53		
2.	Health						
	N	14	-	2	12	-	-
	AV	1468.57		2500.00	1296.67		
3.	Education						
	N	2	-	1	1	-	-
	AV	1100.00		1000.00	1200.00		
4.	Production						
	Agri. Loan						
	N	10	1	1	-	8	-
	AV	9620.00	32000.00	5000.00		7400.00	
5.	Business						
	N	2	1	1	-	-	-
	AV	9500.00	18000.00	1000.00			
6.	Productive Assets						
	N	1	1	-	-	-	-
	AV	150000.00	150000.00				
7.	Total						
	N	76	3	7	58	8	
	AV	4881.96	66666.67	2642.86	1609.12	7400.00	

N = Number of Family

AV = Average of Purpose of Loan (Annual)

Table-26: Average Days of Employment and Wage at Place of Migration

Migration Place	No. of family members migrated	Average No. of days employed per month	Average wage rate per day (Rs.)
Other District	103	18.87	52.65
Other State	44	19.73	65.25
Other Village	399	15.21	34.74
Total	546	16.26	40.58

Table-27: Size of Land Holding and Place of Migration of Migrated Workers

Land holding size	Other district				Other State				Total			
	Upto 1	>1-2	Above 2	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	Above 2	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	Above 2	Total
Head	28	1	-	29	23	-	-	23	51	1	-	52
Middle	36	-	8	44	10	-	-	10	46	-	8	54
Tail	27	2	1	30	10	1	-	11	37	3	1	41
Total	91	3	9	103	43	1	-	44	134	4	9	147

Table-28: Caste-wise Breakup of Beneficiaries of Government Programmes

Caste	Total							Head						
	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total
General	2	-	-	-	2	227	229	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
SC	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
ST	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
OBC	1	-	-	-	1	297	298	-	-	-	-	-	118	118
Total	3	-	-	-	3	657	660	-	-	-	-	-	260	260

Caste	Middle							Tail						
	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total	IRDP	JRY	TRYSEM	DWCRA	Total	None	Total
General	1	-	-	-	1	75	76	1	-	-	-	1	58	59
SC	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
ST	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
OBC	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	1	-	-	-	1	59	60
Total	1	-	-	-	1	239	240	2	-	-	-	2	158	160

III. STATUS OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

1. Land Utilization

- (i) The selected 660 families had a total of 606.47 hectares of land (average per family 0.92 hectare) out of which 581.49 hectares (95.88 per cent) (average 0.88 hectare) was under cultivation. The proportion of cultivated land was higher (97.49 per cent) in the villages located at the Tail of the selected Minors as against those at the Head (96.86 per cent) and the Middle (93.75 per cent) of Minors. The remaining 4.12 per cent of land remained uncultivated due to various reasons given in Table 29.
- (ii) The caste-wise break-up of land owning profile has been presented in Table 30. The total picture of the 660 selected families show that : (a) the proportion of land under cultivation to total land owned was 100.00 per cent in case of the Scheduled Tribe families followed by 97.79 per cent in case of the Scheduled Castes, 95.89 per cent in the OBC and 95.33 per cent in case of the General Caste families; and (b) the Scheduled Castes families had lowest average per family land under cultivation (0.48 hectare) as against the ST (0.70 hectare), OBC (0.85 hectare) and the General Castes (1.14 hectare) families.

2. Irrigation

- (i) Out of a total of 581.49 hectares land under cultivation 570.29 hectares (98.07 per cent) was irrigated through different sources, i.e. private tubewell (68.45 per cent), private pumpsets (18.46 per cent) and canal (13.09 per cent). Thus, irrigation through canal was limited to a small proportion of land. Even in villages located at the Head of Minors canal water was available to only 15.11 per cent of

the irrigated land while in villages at the Middle only 12.13 per cent and in the Tail villages 10.39 per cent of the irrigated land was getting water through this source (Table 31).

- (ii) In the Chapter on Focussed Group Discussions we have given a list of 15 villages where the participants had informed that they were not getting canal water for irrigation because there was no canal (3 villages), blocked canal (1 village), incomplete canal (7 villages) and canal level was lower than the farms (4 villages). Thus, in 15 villages farmers were not getting canal water, which deprived 300 selected families in our sample. The remaining 380 respondents were asked to give reasons for not receiving adequate/timely supply of canal water. Their multiple responses are presented in Table 32.

A majority of the respondents (71.94 per cent) informed that their land was out of the Command Area. About 16 per cent complained about the inadequate release of water; about 14 per cent each mentioned indisciplined farmers, silting/full of weeds and untimely release of water as reasons for inadequate/untimely supply of water. Other reasons included : water not released according to Roaster (13.06 per cent); ignorant farmers about correct crop water management practices (11.94 per cent); damaged canal (8.89 per cent); and no water courses (5.00 per cent).

3. Irrigation Requirement and Application

In the selected villages wheat and paddy were the two major crops which were sown by 654 and 642 farmers respectively. We have analyzed the requirement of water for the two crops and the water received by farmers from canal (Table 33).

- (i) For wheat crop the 641 farmers needed a total of 1533 watering out of which they received only 135 (8.81 per cent) from canal. Among them 79 (58.52 per cent) received in time and the remaining 56 (41.48 per cent) were received late. The farmers managed 1390 (90.67 per cent) watering from private tubewells/pumpsets.
- (ii) The percentage of watering received from canal was almost equal in the villages at the Head (10.50 per cent) and Tail (10.47 per cent) of Minors while at the Middle the percentage was only 5.96.
- (iii) For Paddy 623 farmers required a total of 1594 watering out of which they received only 159 (9.97 per cent) from canal. Among them 86 (54.09 per cent) were received on time and the remaining 73 (45.91 per cent) were received late. The farmers managed 1410 watering (88.46 per cent) from private tubewells/pumpsets.
- (iv) The percentage of watering received from canal was higher in villages located at the Tail (12.06 per cent) followed by those at the Head (10.84 per cent) and the Middle (7.65 per cent) of minors.

4. Problems in Irrigation

About four-fifths of the families (79.06 per cent) had landholding size of upto 1 hectare, 14.26 per cent had between 1 and 2 hectares and 6.68 per cent had more than 2 hectares. The problems that they were facing in irrigating their crops have been presented in Table 34.

- (i) Among the major problems in irrigation from canal water were : (a) No canal/incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal (42.34 per cent); (b) lack of

water courses/uncleaned/damaged (33.08 per cent); (c) Inadequate/untimely supply of water/No roaster system (25.49 per cent); and (d) damaged/uncleaned canal (9.26 per cent).

- (ii) In the absence of canal water irrigation through government tubewells could have been helpful but there were no government tubewells (34.90 per cent).
- (iii) The cost of irrigation through private tubewells/pumpsets was very high (53.72 per cent).
- (iv) A large proportion of the small (43.62 per cent) and marginal (43.38 per cent) farmers complained of non-existence of or incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal than the large farmers (27.27 per cent) having more than 2 hectares of land. This suggests that non-availability of water from the cheapest source was felt more by the small and marginal farmers than the large farmers.
- (v) A larger proportion of the large farmers having more than 2 hectares complained about the inadequate/untimely supply of water/no roaster system (29.55 per cent); high cost of irrigation through private tubewells/pumpsets (63.64 per cent); and non-existence of government tubewells (45.45 per cent). In comparison to marginal and small farmers, a higher proportion of the large farmers complaining about the high cost of irrigation in the absence of canal water/government tubewells may not be surprising as they have to incur a significantly higher expenditure to achieve maximum production while the marginal and small farmers who were economically incapable to afford high expenditure on irrigation reconcile to whatever quantity of water is available within their means, irrespective of quantity of production.

5. Cropping Pattern – Productivity

The per hectare productivity of different crops was obtained for three periods of time, i.e., present, 3 years before and 5 years before (Table 35) so that some idea can be had if there was any improvement in the yield. The major crops of the area were wheat and paddy, which were sown by 654 and 642 farmers respectively. The other crops were taken by an insignificant number of farmers. We find that :

(i) The per hectare yield of wheat was reportedly 26.77 quintals as against 24.99 three years before and 25.00 quintals five years before. Thus, the yield had increased by about 2 quintals per hectare during the last 5 years.

The per hectare yield of paddy at present was 30.11 quintals as against 28.20 quintals 3 years before and 26.16 quintals 5 years before. Thus, the per hectare yield of paddy has increased by 2 quintals in the last 3 years and by about 4 quintals in the last 5 years.

(ii) The per hectare yield of both the crops has been almost similar in villages located at the Head, Middle and Tail of Minors.

6. Crop Budget Analysis

The respondents had mentioned a total of 9 crops (Table 36) but only wheat and paddy were main in the area. The rest of the crops were mentioned by an insignificant number of farmers. Out of a total of 660 respondents 654 mentioned wheat and 642 mentioned paddy. Thus, crop budget analysis of the two crops is presented as under:

(i) The per hectare production of wheat and paddy was 26.77 and 30.11 quintals respectively.

- (ii) The average total cost of production per hectare for wheat was reported as Rs.6022.74 and that of paddy Rs.5900.77.
- (iii) In percentage terms the cost of seed for wheat was 16.48 per cent, irrigation 17.35 per cent, labour 22.31 per cent, fertilizer and pesticides 31.58 per cent and tractor 12.28 per cent. The cost of seed for paddy accounted 13.69 per cent, irrigation 18.40 per cent, labour 25.20 per cent, fertilizer and pesticides 30.03 per cent and tractor 12.68 per cent.
- (iv) The per quintal cost of production of wheat was reported at Rs.224.95 and that of paddy Rs.196.01.
- (v) The distribution of cost of per quintal production of wheat was as under:
Seed Rs.37.06, irrigation Rs.39.04, labour Rs.50.20, fertilizer and pesticides Rs.71.03 and tractor Rs.27.62. The cost of seed for per quintal production of paddy was Rs.26.83, irrigation Rs.36.07, labour Rs.49.40, fertilizer and pesticides Rs.58.85 and tractor Rs.24.86.
- (vi) It may also be pointed out that the average cost of irrigation and labour varies significantly depending on the source.

The canal was reported as the sole source of irrigation for wheat crop by only 7.80 per cent and that for paddy by 8.10 per cent of farmers which had lowest cost of irrigation, i.e. Rs.284.98 and Rs.277.83 per hectare respectively. Private tubewell/pumpset was reported as the only source of irrigation for wheat crop by 86.85 per cent and that for the paddy crop by 85.98 per cent of farmers. This source was very costly, i.e. an average of Rs.1150.97 per hectare for wheat and Rs.1211.17 for paddy.

The average per hectare cost of only family labour engaged by 54.74 per cent of farmers for wheat crop and 54.52 per cent for the paddy crop was Rs.1137.80 and Rs.1262.24 respectively. In comparison, 21.25 per cent of farmers engaged only wage labour for wheat crop and 20.87 per cent for paddy crop. Their average cost was Rs.1751.58 and Rs.1881.66 respectively.

7. Annual Productive Expenditure

The productive expenditure of families included cost of irrigation through canal, tubewell and pumpset, fertilizer and pesticide, seed, hiring tractor, transport, implements and labour and repair and maintenance of implements (Table 37).

(i) Of the total farmers in the sample 99.70 per cent reported an average expenditure of Rs.3071.14 on fertilizers; 98.94 per cent spent an average of Rs.1601.93 on seeds; 73.90 per cent reported average annual expenditure of Rs.1322.98 on hiring tractor and other implements; 44.92 per cent spent an average of Rs.3519.31 on hired labour while 40.21 per cent of the farmers spent an average of Rs.724.39 on repairs and maintenance of implements. An average expenditure of Rs.1387.49 on hiring transport was reported by 10.93 per cent of the sample.

As regards irrigation related expenses 80.12 per cent of the selected families spent an average of Rs.1543.80 on hiring tubewell; 12.14 per cent spent an average of Rs.701.55 on canal irrigation, while 8.65 per cent of the families spent an average of Rs.3415.16 on diesel for their own pumpsets.

(ii) The caste-wise analysis of annual productive expenditure shows that the per family total expenditure of the respondents belonging to the General Castes was highest, i.e. Rs.13027.63 followed by those belonging to the OBC, i.e.

Rs.9346.99, the ST, i.e. Rs.7606.08 and the SC, i.e. Rs.5097.01. The gap in the annual productive expenditure of the General Castes families and others was significantly wide, e.g., the average expenditure of the OBC families was 71.75 per cent, of the ST 58.38 per cent and that of the SC families only 39.12 per cent of the average annual expenditure of the general castes families. The item-wise expenses also show more or less a similar trend.

- (iii) A significantly higher average annual productive expenditure of General Castes families shows their better economic condition and capacity to spend for better agricultural production while a considerably lower average expenditure by the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes families explain their poor economic conditions and low capacity to spend even on necessary items which obviously result in poor agriculture produce.

8. Marketing

In Table 38 we have presented data related to marketing of different crops. It includes crop-wise quantity produced and sold, the average sale price and the problems the farmers faced in marketing of their produce.

- (i) As stated earlier, wheat and paddy were the main crops of the area which were sown by 654 and 642 farmers respectively. We find that of the total production 63.25 per cent of wheat and 61.09 per cent of paddy was sold by 83.15 per cent and 63.86 per cent of farmers respectively. The average sale price of wheat was Rs.489.30 and that of paddy Rs.419.75 per quintal.
- (ii) Thus, we find that nearly 37 per cent of the farmers did not sell their produce as they kept it for their family's consumption. This suggests that they had no surplus to market it.

(iii) **Problems in Marketing** : Among the problems mentioned by farmers in marketing of their produce was low market price followed by problem in transportation of their produce to better markets at distant places and the problem of storage.

Of the farmers who sold their produce about 72 per cent complained about the low price that they received for their wheat and paddy. About 58 per cent mentioned the problem of transport while about 25 per cent said that due to lack of storage facility they had to sell their produce at cheaper rate, to avoid damage.

9. **Problems in Increasing Productivity**

(i) The respondents mentioned mainly the following three types of problems that they were facing in increasing agricultural productivity (Table 39):

- (a) Problems in the availability of quality seeds/fertilizers and water for timely and adequate irrigation (83.61 per cent);
- (b) Due to poor economic conditions their inability to use improved variety of implements/good quality seeds and fertilizers/timely and adequate irrigation through private tubewell/pumpset (71.17 per cent); and,
- (c) Lack of adequate knowledge about preparation of farm/use of HYV seeds/fertilizers, pesticides and water management (47.80 per cent).

(ii) The data in respect of problems was analyzed in relation to the size of landholdings. The analysis shows that :

- (a) The problems in the availability of quality inputs and timely water for adequate irrigation were mentioned by a larger proportion of the small farmers with 1 to 2 hectares (91.49 per cent) followed by the marginal

farmers having upto 1 hectare (82.53 per cent) than by the large farmers with more than 2 hectares landholding (79.55 per cent);

(b) Among the farmers expressing their inability to afford improved variety implements/good quality inputs/timely irrigation through private sources due to their poor economic conditions the proportion of marginal farmers having upto 1 hectare land was higher (73.70 per cent) as against those with 1 to 2 hectare (69.15 per cent) and 2 hectares or more (45.45 per cent).

(c) Among those who expressed lack of knowledge about preparation of farm/use of inputs and water management the proportion of large farmers with 2 hectares or more land was considerably higher (65.91 per cent) as compared to the small farmers with 1 to 2 hectares (46.81 per cent) and the marginal farmers with upto 1 hectare of landholding (48.45 per cent).

(iii) We also find that a higher proportion of farmers in the Tail villages were facing problems in the availability of quality inputs (88.13 per cent) than by those at the Head (82.63 per cent) and at the Middle (81.67 per cent) of Minors. Similarly, lack of adequate awareness about use of inputs was expressed by a higher percentage of farmers in Tail villages (55.00 per cent) than in the Middle (47.92 per cent) and in the Head villages (43.24 per cent). A larger proportion of farmers belonging to the Head villages (76.45 per cent) expressed their inability to use improved variety implements and inputs due to their poor economic conditions as against 69.58 per cent of those at the Middle and 65.00 per cent at the Tail of Minors.

10. Agriculture Related Information Required

In the end, the respondents were asked about the kind of agriculture related information they would like to receive. Their responses related to : (a) irrigation availability; (b) agriculture extension; (c) crop prices; (d) weather conditions; (e) successful experiment at other places; and (f) flood warning. The farmers were asked to express their need for information about these in order of priority. The data pertaining to their first priority presented in Table 40 shows as under:

- (i) In the total sample a significant majority of the respondents (63.58 per cent) mentioned information about availability of canal water for irrigation as their first priority. Information with regard to crop prices in different markets were mentioned by 19.88 per cent of the respondents, while information with regard to agricultural extension were mentioned by 9.86 per cent and that for flood warning by 6.07 per cent of the sample. Information about successful experiments in agriculture were mentioned by only 0.61 per cent while no one mentioned weather condition related information in their first priority.

Thus, the most important information that the farmers desired to have were confined to availability of canal water, crop prices and agricultural extension.

- (ii) The analysis on the basis of size of land holdings show that a larger proportion of the small (71.28 per cent) and large (70.45 per cent) farmers required information with regard to availability of canal water for irrigation as against the marginal (61.61 per cent) farmers.

More marginal farmers (20.73 per cent) were interested in getting information about crop prices in different markets than the small (17.02 per cent) and the large (15.91 per cent) farmers.

(iii) A significantly large proportion of farmers in villages located at the Tail of Minors (76.88 per cent) desired information, as a first priority, about the availability of canal water as compared to those in the Head (63.32 per cent) and Middle of Minors (55.00 per cent).

More farmers belonging to the villages at the Head of Minors (24.71 per cent) desired to have information about crop prices than those located in the Middle (20.42 per cent) and the Tail (11.25 per cent) of minors.

A larger proportion of the farmers at the Middle of Minors desired to receive information about agricultural extension (14.17 per cent) than those located at the Head (8.49 per cent) and the Tail (5.63 per cent) of Minors.

Table-29 : Land Utilization Pattern

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	TOTAL	HEAD	MIDDLE	TAIL	(in hectare)
1.	Land Holding	606.47	266.23	216.14	124.10	
2.	Cultivated	581.49 95.88	257.87 96.86	202.64 93.75	120.98 97.49	
3.	Not Cultivating, Water Logged	18.46 3.04	4.68 1.76	12.06 5.58	1.72 1.39	
4.	Sodic	1.12 0.18	0.12 0.05	-	1.00 0.81	
5.	Barren	3.80 0.63	3.00 1.13	0.80 0.37	-	
6.	Rocky	0.16 0.03	-	0.16 0.07	-	
7.	Canal Water over- flowing	-	-	-	-	
8.	Flooding	0.08 0.01	-	0.08 0.04	-	
9.	Potentially Fertile un-used land	1.36 0.22	0.56 0.21	0.40 0.19	0.40 0.32	

Note : Second figures in every item are percentage from landholding.

Table-30 : Caste-wise Breakup of Land Owning Profile Per Family

Total

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation (Ha.)	Percentage of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land Per Family Under Cultivation
1.	General	229	273.82	261.02	95.33	1.14
2.	S.C.	121	59.82	58.50	97.79	0.48
3.	S.T.	12	8.44	8.44	100.00	0.70
4.	O.B.C.	298	264.39	253.53	95.89	0.85
5.	Total	660	606.47	581.49	95.88	0.88

Head

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation (Ha.)	Percentage of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land Per Family Under Cultivation
1.	General	94	115.14	109.34	94.96	1.16
2.	S.C.	44	22.12	21.84	98.73	0.50
3.	S.T.	4	3.48	3.48	100.00	0.87
4.	O.B.C.	118	125.49	123.21	98.18	1.04
5.	Total	260	266.23	257.87	96.86	0.99

Middle

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation (Ha.)	Percentage of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land Per Family Under Cultivation
1.	General	76	86.08	81.40	94.56	1.07
2.	S.C.	42	21.96	21.24	96.72	0.51
3.	S.T.	2	2.08	2.08	100.00	1.04
4.	O.B.C.	120	106.02	97.92	92.36	0.82
5.	Total	240	216.14	202.64	93.75	0.84

Tail

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Families	Land Holding (Ha.)	Land Under Cultivation (Ha.)	Percentage of Land Under Cultivation	Average Land Per Family Under Cultivation
1.	General	59	72.60	70.28	96.80	1.19
2.	S.C.	35	15.74	15.42	97.97	0.44
3.	S.T.	6	2.88	2.88	100.00	0.48
4.	O.B.C.	60	32.88	32.40	98.54	0.54
5.	Total	160	124.10	120.98	97.49	0.76

Table-31 : Sources of Irrigation

	Particulars	Total	Head	Middle	Tail
1.	Total land Cultivated (Ha.)	581.49	257.87	202.64	120.98
2.	Total Land Irrigated (Ha.)	570.29	254.47	195.52	120.30
3.	Irrigated by Canal	74.66	38.44	23.72	12.50
4.	Irrigated by Private Tubewells	390.34	161.75	142.16	86.43
5.	Irrigated by Private Pumpsets	105.29	54.28	29.64	21.37
6.	Irrigated by Govt. Tubewells	-	-	-	-
7.	Rivers and Others	-	-	-	-

Table-32 : Reasons for not receiving Sufficient/Timely Supply of Canal Water (Multiple Responses)

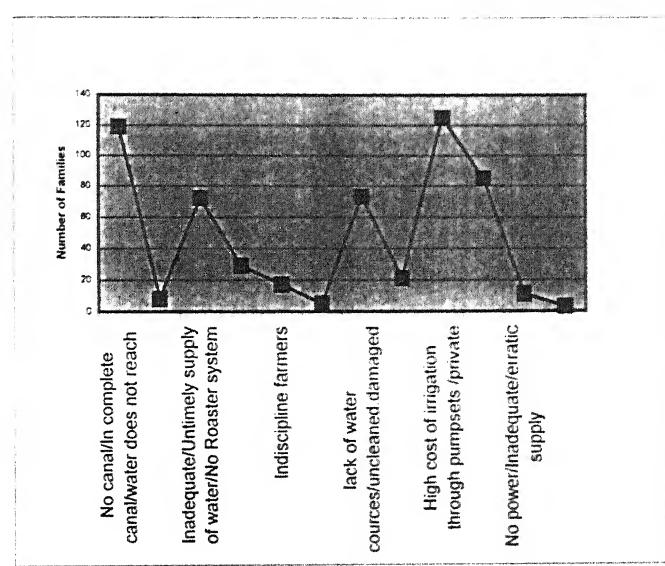
Sl. No.	Reasons	Total (360)	Head (160)	Middle (140)	Tail (60)
1.	Indiscipline Farmers	50 13.87	27 16.88	14 10.00	9 15.00
2.	Damaged Canal	32 8.89	20 12.50	10 7.14	2 3.33
3.	Silting/full of weeds	50 13.87	30 18.75	10 7.14	10 16.67
4.	Inadequate release of water	58 16.11	29 18.13	17 12.14	12 20.00
5.	Untimely release of water	50 13.87	26 16.25	14 10.00	10 16.67
6.	Ignorant farmers about correct crop water management practices	43 11.94	22 13.75	9 6.43	12 20.00
7.	Excess Irrigation application	15 4.17	1 0.63	3 2.14	11 18.33
8.	Water not released according to the Roaster	47 13.06	25 15.63	13 9.29	9 15.00
9.	Is the farmer able to plan his crops according to the Roaster	3 0.83	-	1 0.71	2 3.33
10.	Land out of command area	259 71.94	115 71.88	114 81.43	30 50.00
11.	Higher level of land	2 0.56	1 0.63	1 0.71	-
12.	No water courses	18 5.00	6 3.75	7 5.00	5 3.33

Table-33 : Crop-wise Irrigation Requirement and Application (Major Crop)

Table-34 : Size of Land Holding and Problem in Irrigation

SN.	Size of Land Holding (Ha.)	Total				Head			
		Upto 1	>1-2	2+	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	2+	Total
	No. of families/problems in Irrigation	521	94	44	659	198	43	18	259
1.	No Canal/incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal	226	41	12	279	87	27	5	119
2.	Water charges have to be paid even if no water is available	15	3	3	21	5	2	1	8
3.	Inadequate/untimely supply of water / No roster system	133	22	13	168	57	11	4	72
4.	Damaged/ undeaned canal	51	7	3	61	23	5	1	29
5.	Indisciplined farmers	37	1	2	40	16	1	-	17
6.	Farmers ignorance about water management	10	2	1	13	4	-	1	5
7.	Lack of water courses/ undeaned/ damaged	178	28	12	218	60	4	9	73
8.	Canal water level lower than farms	35	11	5	51	16	3	2	21
9.	High cost of Irrigation through pumpsets/ Private tubewells	270	56	28	354	84	29	12	125
10.	No Government tubewells	177	33	20	230	62	12	11	85
11.	No power/ inadequate /erratic supply	19	1	5	25	10	-	1	11
12.	Inadequate number/ size of outlets	8	5	4	17	2	-	1	3

Graph 5: Size of Landholding and Problems of Irrigation in Dist.(Bahrain)



SN.	Size of Land Holding (Hq.)	Middle				Tail			
		Upto 1	-2	2+	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	2+	Total
	No. of families/problems in Irrigation	192	31	17	240	131	20	9	160
1.	No Canal/incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal	85	10	4	99	54	4	3	61
2.	Water charges have to be paid even if no water is available	9	-	2	11	1	1	-	2
3.	Inadequate/untimely supply of Water/no roster system	51	8	7	66	25	3	2	30
4.	Damaged/ uncleaned canal	19	2	2	23	9	-	-	9
5.	Indisciplined farmers	13	-	1	14	8	-	1	9
6.	Farmers ignorance about water management	3	1	-	4	3	1	-	4
7.	Lack of water courses/ uncleaned/ damaged	61	10	2	73	57	14	1	72
8.	Canal water level lower than farms	12	4	1	17	7	4	2	13
9.	High cost of Irrigation through pumpsets/ Private tubewells	120	18	11	149	66	9	5	80
10.	No Government tubewells	58	10	6	74	57	11	3	71
11.	No power/ inadequate /erratic supply	3	1	3	7	6	-	1	7
12.	Inadequate number/ size of outlets	3	4	3	10	3	1	-	4

Table-35 : Cropping Pattern (Productivity)

Total

Sl. No.	Crops	Present		3 Years Before		5 Years Before	
		No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	654	26.77	654	24.98	654	25.00
2.	Paddy	642	30.11	642	28.20	641	26.16
3.	Mustard	3	10.42	3	9.67	3	8.50
4.	Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato/ Vegetables	1	150.00	1	130.00	2	76.25
6.	Gram	1	15.00	1	12.00	1	11.00
7.	Maize	52	24.27	52	22.69	51	21.14
8.	Arhar	1	12.50	1	11.50	1	10.25
9.	Sugarcane	4	693.75	4	665.00	4	626.25
10.	Mango	4	33.75	4	30.75	4	27.50

Head

Sl. No.	Crops	Present		3 Years Before		5 Years Before	
		No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	258	26.87	258	25.06	258	25.06
2.	Paddy	253	30.50	253	28.57	253	26.44
3.	Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato/ Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gram	1	15.00	1	12.00	1	11.00
7.	Maize	21	24.38	21	22.85	21	21.23
8.	Arhar	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Mango	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle

Sl. No.	Crops	Present		3 Years Before		5 Years Before	
		No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	238	26.71	239	24.91	238	24.97
2.	Paddy	235	30.00	234	28.16	235	26.15
3.	Mustard	2	12.50	2	11.88	2	10.62
4.	Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato/ Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gram	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Maize	25	23.90	25	22.24	24	20.85
8.	Arhar	1	12.50	1	11.50	1	10.25
9.	Sugarcane	4	693.75	4	665.00	4	626.25
10.	Mango	2	35.00	2	31.50	2	28.00

Tall

Sl. No.	Crops	Present		3 Years Before		5 Years Before	
		No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)	No. of farmers	Yield per hectare (Qtl.)
1.	Wheat	158	26.71	157	24.96	158	26.95
2.	Paddy	154	29.61	155	27.67	153	25.73
3.	Mustard	1	6.25	1	5.25	1	4.25
4.	Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato/ Vegetables	1	150.00	1	130.00	2	76.25
6.	Gram	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Maize	6	25.42	6	20.00	6	22.00
8.	Arhar	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Mango	2	32.50	2	30.00	2	27.00

Table -36 : Crop Budget Analysis

Crop	Total					
	Wheat	Paddy	Mustard	Bajra	Vegetable	Gram
No. of Farmers	654	642	3	-	1	1
Total Production	17510.40 26.77	19327.60 30.11	31.25 10.42	-	150.00 150.00	15.00 15.00
Cost of Seeds	649004.75 992.36	518591.50 807.77	1875.00 625.00	-	4000.00 4000.00	50.00 50.00
<u>Ave. Cost of Irrigation per Hect.</u>	15261.80 22 693.72	14127 18 784.83	344.00 1 344.00	-	-	-
Only Canal	14534.00 51 284.98	14447.00 52 277.83	-	-	-	-
Only Well	653749.00 568 1150.97	668564.00 552 1211.17	-	-	800.00 1 800.00	-
Total Average	683544.80 641 1066.37	697138.00 622 1020.80	344.00 3 114.67	-	800.00 1 800.00	-
<u>Ave. cost of Labour per Hect.</u>						
Family Labour & Wage Labour	228155.00 157 1453.22	260825.00 158 1650.79	3500.00 1 3500.00	-	-	800.00 1 800.00
Only family labour	407332.50 358 1137.80	441783.50 350 1262.24	1250.00 2 625.00	-	2500.00 1 2500.00	-
Only wage labour	243469.50 139 1751.58	252142.00 134 1881.66	-	-	-	-
Total average	878957.00 654 1343.97	954750.50 642 1487.15	4750.00 3 1583.33	-	2500.00 1 2500.00	800.00 1 800.00
Fertilizers	1162130.00 654 1776.96	1048841.75 642 1633.71	3437.50 3 1145.83	-	2500.00 1 2500.00	-
Pesticides	81621.00 244 334.51	88572.50 274 323.26	-	-	-	-
Tractor	483611.25 639 756.83	480399.25 627 766.19	3625.00 3 1208.33	-	500.00 1 500.00	750.00 1 750.00
Total	3938869.30 6022.74	3788293.40 5900.77	14031.50 4677.17	-	10300.00 10300.00	1600.00 1600.00

Note: Wheat Crop of 13 farmers and Paddy Crop of 20 farmers were reported unirrigated.

Crop	Maize	Arhar	Sugarcane	Mango
No. of Farmers	52	1	4	4
Total Production	1262.00 24.27	12.50 12.50	2775.00 693.75	135.00 33.75
Cost of Seeds	23400.00 450.00	625.00 625.00	33225.00 8306.25	250.00 62.50
Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect. Canal and Well	344.00 1 344.00	-	344.00 1 344.00	-
Only Canal	188.00 1 188.00	-	-	-
Only Well	1350.00 14 96.43	500.00 1 500.00	3312.00 3 1104.00	2895.00 4 723.75
Total Average	1882.00 52 36.19	500.00 1 500.00	3656.00 4 914.00	2895.00 4 723.75
Av. cost of Labour per Hect. Family Labour & Wage Labour	15125.00 15 1008.33	-	1600.00 1 1600.00	-
Only family labour	19787.50 25 791.50	-	6250.00 2 3125.00	1000.00 1 1000.00
Only wage labour	13387.50 12 1115.62	1250.00 1 1250.00	2562.50 1 2562.50	2900.00 3 966.67
Total average	48300.00 52 928.85	1250.00 1 1250.00	10412.50 4 2603.12	3900.00 4 975.00
Fertilizers	58545.50 52 1125.00	3125.00 1 3125.00	12906.00 4 3226.50	1000.00 1 1000.00
Pesticides	1700.00 6 283.33	-	-	1000.00 2 500.00
Tractor	30825.00 47 655.85	2500.00 1 2500.00	5962.50 4 1490.62	1475.00 3 491.67
Total	172652.50 3320.24	8000.00 8000.00	66162.00 16540.50	10520.00 2630.00

HEAD

Crop	Wheat	Paddy	Mustard	Bajra	Vegetable	Gram
No. of Farmers	258	253	-	-	-	1
Total Production	6933.28 26.87	7717.24 30.50	-	-	-	15 50.00
Cost of Seeds	263952 1023.07	212482.00 839.85	-	-	-	50 50.00
Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect. Canal and Well	8698.05 11 790.73	8917.00 10 891.70	-	-	-	-
Only Canal	6445.00 22 292.95	6157.00 21 293.19	-	-	-	-
Only Well	254285 222 1145.43	277375.00 220 1260.80	-	-	-	-
Total Average	269428.05 255 1056.58	292449.00 251 1165.14	-	-	-	-
Ave. cost of Labour per Hect. Family Labour & Wage Labour	92170 65 1418.00	99575 64 1555.86	-	-	-	800 1 800.00
Only family labour	173642.50 149 1165.39	184699 145 1273.79	-	-	-	-
Only wage labour	77282.50 44 1756.42	84502.50 44 1920.51	-	-	-	-
Total average	343095 258 1329.83	368776.50 253 1457.61	-	-	-	-
Fertilizers	450656.50 258 1746.73	407579.25 253 1610.99	-	-	-	-
Pesticides	37681.00 108 348.90	39758.50 112 354.99	-	-	-	-
Tractor	191638.25 248 772.73	198071.25 243 815.11	-	-	-	750 1 750.00
Total	1556450.70 6032.75	1519116.40 6004.41	-	-	-	1600 1600.00

Note: Wheat Crop of 3 farmers and Paddy Crop of 2 farmers were reported unirrigated.

Crop	Maize	Arhar	Sugar cane	Mango
No. of Farmers	21	-	-	-
Total Production	512 24.38	-	-	-
Cost of Seeds	8150 388.10	-	-	-
<u>Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect.</u> Canal and Well	-	-	-	-
Only Canal	188 1 188.00	-	-	-
Only Well	4100 7 585.71	-	-	-
Total Average	4288 8 536.00	-	-	-
<u>Av. cost of Labour per Hect.</u> Family Labour & Wage Labour	3525 5 705.00	-	-	-
Only family labour	5750 9 638.89	-	-	-
Only wage labour	6375 7 910.71	-	-	-
Total average	15650 21 745.24	-	-	-
Fertilizers	20258.50 21 964.69	-	-	-
Pesticides	1100 4 275.00	-	-	-
Tractor	10062.50 18 559.03	-	-	-
Total	59509.00 2833.76	-	-	-

Middle

Crop	Wheat	Paddy	Mustard	Bajra	Vegetable	Gram
No. of Farmers	238	235	2	-	-	-
Total Production	6357.00 26.71	6994.70 29.76	25 12.50	-	-	-
Cost of Seeds	247227.75 1038.77	197002 838.31	1750 875	-	-	-
Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect. Canal and Well	4258.25 8 532.28	3424.00 6 570.67	344 1 344.00	-	-	-
Only Canal	3214.50 12 267.88	3515.00 14 251.04	-	-	-	-
Only Well	241924.00 208 1163.10	229194.00 199 1151.73	-	-	-	-
Total Average	249396.75 228 1093.85	236133 219 1078.23	344 1 344.00	-	-	-
Av. cost of Labour per Hect. Family Labour & Wage Labour	62900.00 47 1338.30	77625.00 48 1617.19	-	-	-	-
Only family labour	152402.50 135 1128.91	165772 134 1237.10	1250 2 625.00	-	-	-
Only wage labour	103987.00 56 1856.91	102474.50 53 1933.48	-	-	-	-
Total average	319289.50 238 1341.55	345871.50 235 1471.79	1250 2 625.00	-	-	-
Fertilizers	445896.00 238 1873.51	393224.00 235 1673.29	2187.50 2 1093.75	-	-	-
Pesticides	23325.00 63 370.24	23889.00 72 331.79	-	-	-	-
Tractor	210636.00 231 911.84	197937.00 231 856.87	3125.00 2 1562.50	-	-	-
Total	1495771.00 6284.75	1394056.50 5932.16	8656.50 4328.25	-	-	-

Note : Wheat crop of 10 farmers and paddy crop of 16 farmers were reported unirrigated.

Crop	Maize	Arhar	Sugarcane	Mango
No. of Farmers	21	1	4	2
Total Production	516.25 24.58	12.50 12.50	2775.00 693.45	70 35.00
Cost of Seeds	10237.50 487.50	625.00 625.00	33225.00 8306.25	-
Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect. Canal and Well	344.00 1 344.00	-	344.00 1 344.00	-
Only Canal	-	-	-	-
Only Well	3687.00 5 737.40	500 1 500.00	3312.00 3 1104.00	920.00 2 460.00
Total Average	4031.00 6 671.83	500 1 500.00	3656 4 914.00	920 2 460.00
Av. cost of Labour per Hect. Family Labour & Wage Labour	8800.00 8 1100.00	-	1600.00 1 1600.00	-
Only family labour	9637.50 11 876.14	-	6250.00 2 3125.00	-
Only wage labour	3437.50 2 1718.75	1250.00 1 1250.00	2562.50 1 2562.50	1700 2 850.00
Total average	21875.00 21 1041.67	1250 1 1250.00	10412.50 4 2603.13	1700 2 850.00
Fertilizers	26081.00 21 1241.95	3125.00 1 3125.00	12906.00 4 3226.50	-
Pesticides	400.00 1 400.00	-	-	-
Tractor	14962.50 20 748.13	2500 1 2500.00	5962.50 4 1490.63	200.00 1 200.00
Total	77587.00 3694.62	8000 8000.00	66162 16540.50	2820.00 1410.00

Tail

Crop	Wheat	Paddy	Mustard	Bajra	Vegetable	Gram
No. of Farmers	158	154	1	-	1	-
Total Production	4220.12 26.71	4559.66 29.61	6.25 6.25	-	150 150.00	-
Cost of Seeds	137825.00 872.31	109107.50 708.49	125.00 125.00	-	4000 4000.00	-
Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect. Canal and Well	2305.50 3 768.50	1786 2 893.00	-	-	-	-
Only Canal	4874.50 17 286.74	4775 17 280.88	-	-	-	-
Only Well	157540.00 138 1141.59	161995 133 1218.00	-	-	800 1 800.00	-
Total Average	164720 158 1042.53	168556 152 1108.92	-	-	800 1 800.00	-
Av. cost of Labour per Hect. Family Labour & Wage Labour	73085.00 45 1624.11	83625 46 1817.93	3500 1 3500.00	-	-	-
Only family labour	81287.50 74 1098.48	91312.50 71 1286.09	-	-	2500 1 2500.00	-
Only wage labour	62200 39 1594.87	65165 37 1761.22	-	-	-	-
Total average	216572.50 158 1370.71	240102.50 154 1559.11	3500 1 3500.00	-	2500 1 2500.00	-
Fertilizers	265577.50 158 1680.87	248038.50 154 1610.64	1250.00 1 1250.00	-	2500 1 2500.00	-
Pesticides	20615.00 73 282.40	24925.00 90 276.94	-	-	-	-
Tractor	81337.00 155 524.75	84391.00 151 558.88	500 1 500.00	-	500 1 500.00	-
Total	886647.00 5611.69	875120.50 5682.60	5375 5375.00	-	10300 10300.00	-

Note: Paddy Crop of 2 farmers were reported unirrigated.

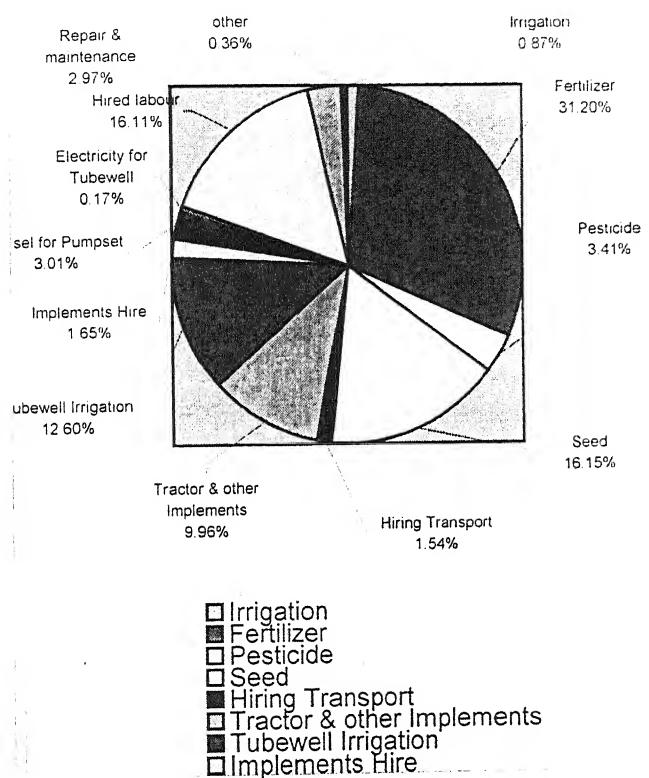
Crop	Maize	Arhar	Sugarcane	Mango
No. of Farmers	6	-	-	2
Total Production	152.50 25.42	-	-	65 32.50
Cost of Seeds	3487.50 581.25	-	-	250 125.00
<u>Av. Cost of Irrigation per Hect.</u> Canal and Well	-	-	-	-
Only Canal	-	-	-	-
Only Well	625 1 625.00	-	-	1975 2 987.50
Total Average	625 1 625.00	-	-	1975 2 987.50
<u>Av. cost of Labour per Hect.</u> Family Labour & Wage Labour	2800 2 1400.00	-	-	-
Only family labour	2400 2 1200.00	-	-	1000 1 1000.00
Only wage labour	2950 2 1475.00	-	-	1200 1 600.00
Total average	8150 8 1358.33	-	-	2200 2 1100.00
Fertilizers	8056 6 1342.66	-	-	1000 1 1000.00
Pesticides	200 1 200.00	-	-	1000 2 500.00
Tractor	2525.00 5 505.00	-	-	1275 2 637.50
Total	23043.50 3840.58	-	-	7700 3850.00

Table -37: Caste-wise annual productive expenditure per family

Total

Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
Irrigation	56124	23186	2828	468	29642
	80	23	13	3	41
	701.55	1008.09	217.54	156.00	722.98
Fertilizer	2017741	900915	207761	28591	880474
	657	229	120	12	296
	3071.14	3934.13	1731.34	2382.58	2974.57
Pesticide	220532	83576	25391	5434	106131
	321	104	52	12	153
	687.02	803.62	488.29	452.83	693.67
Seed	1044459	453739	111670	18094	460856
	652	226	118	12	296
	1601.93	2007.69	946.36	1507.83	1557.28
Hiring Transport	99899	50796	12252	-	36851
	72	30	15		27
	1387.49	1693.20	816.80		1364.85
Tractors & other implements	644289	299389	58231	9161	277508
	487	158	90	9	230
	1322.98	1894.87	647.01	1017.89	1206.56
Tubewell Irrigation	815126	377511	106406	19944	311265
	528	182	100	9	237
	1543.80	2074.24	1064.06	2216.00	1313.35
Implements Hire	106426	63793	8658	-	33975
	43	23	6		14
	2475.02	2773.61	1443.00		2426.79
Diesel for Pumpset	194664	7869.	8540	423	107011
	57	24	4	1	28
	3415.16	3278.75	2135.00	423.00	3821.82
Electricity for Tubewell	10990	430	-	-	10560
	2	1			1
	5495.00	430.00			10560.00
Hired Labour	1041715	587732	54881	6658	392444
	296	139	37	4	116
	3519.31	4228.29	1483.27	1664.50	3383.14
Repair & maintenance	191964	55240	17870	700	118154
	265	81	57	2	125
	724.39	681.98	313.51	350.00	945.23
Other	23466	8330	2250	1800	11086
	29	9	2	1	17
	809.17	925.56	1125.00	1800.00	652.12
Total	6467395	2983327	616738	91273	2776057
	659	229	121	12	297
	9813.95	13027.63	5097.01	7606.08	9346.99

Graph 6: Annual Productive Expenditure Per Family in Dist.(Bhariaich)



Head

Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
Irrigation	25568	13799	1431	96	10242
	32	11	5	1	15
	799.00	1254.45	286.20	96.00	682.80
Fertilizer	907946	394698	69332	9820	434086
	258	94	43	4	117
	3519.17	4198.91	1612.37	2455.00	3710.22
Pesticide	111373	40033	10864	1956	58520
	120	38	17	4	61
	928.11	1053.50	639.06	489.00	959.34
Seed	462206	201800	40968	8340	211078
	256	92	43	4	117
	1805.49	2193.48	953.21	2085.00	1804.09
Hiring Transport	46020	27232	4580	-	14208
	38	18	6		14
	1211.05	1512.89	763.33		1014.86
Tractors & other implements	285437	139701	26200	6983	112598
	198	65	36	4	93
	1441.60	2149.25	727.78	1734.50	1210.73
Tubewell Irrigation	340457	165763	43271	5326	126097
	205	74	37	4	90
	1660.77	2240.04	1169.49	1331.50	1401.08
Implements Hire	19846	11488	1408	-	6950
	13	10	1		2
	1526.62	1148.80	1408.00		3475.00
Diesel for Pumpset	106964	31838	420	-	74706
	22	7	1		14
	4862.00	4548.29	420.00		5336.14
Electricity for Tubewell	10990	430	-	-	10560
	2	1			1
	5495.00	430.00			10560.00
Hired Labour	474283	252283	15752	378	205870
	109	52	9	1	47
	4351.22	4851.60	1750.22	378.00	4380.21
Repair & maintenance	80330	22000	6870	200	51260
	129	42	24	1	62
	622.71	523.81	286.25	200.00	826.77
Other	3726	1250	-	-	2476
	8	2			6
	465.75	625.00			412.67
Total	2875146	1302315	221116	33054	1318661
	259	94	44	4	117
	11100.95	13854.41	5025.36	8263.50	11270.61

Middle

Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
Irrigation	23509	4667	885	-	17957
	28	4	3		21
	839.61	1166.75	295.00		8551.10
Fertilizer	712812	283979	89043	10504	329286
	239	76	42	2	119
	2982.48	3736.57	2120.07	5252.00	2767.11
Pesticide	57603	15980	10244	2808	28571
	107	31	20	2	54
	538.35	515.48	512.20	1404.00	529.09
Seed	393497	150606	46531	6336	190024
	238	76	41	2	119
	1653.35	1981.66	1134.90	3168.00	1596.84
Hiring Transport	41253	13778	5432	-	22043
	27	8	60		12
	1527.89	1722.25	776.00		1836.92
Tractors & other implements	262518	106332	19888	432	135866
	158	46	26	1	85
	1661.51	2311.57	764.92	432.00	1598.42
Tubewell Irrigation	308368	128404	35714	7768	136779
	197	65	34	2	96
	1565.32	1975.45	1041.68	3884.00	1424.78
Implements Hire	70875	36600	7250	-	27025
	28	11	5		12
	2531.25	3327.27	1450.00		2252.08
Diesel for Pumpset	44217	19912	7120	-	17185
	19	7	2		10
	2327.21	2844.57	3560.00		1718.50
Electricity for Tubewell	-	-	-	-	-
Hired Labour	349253	174398	24731	3600	146524
	105	45	15	1	44
	3326.22	3875.51	1648.73	3600.00	3330.09
Repair & maintenance	93042	27440	7550	500	57552
	100	28	21	1	50
	930.42	980.00	359.52	500.00	1151.04
Other	14740	4280	2250	-	8210
	17	5	2		10
	867.06	856.00	1125.00		821.00
Total	2371687	966376	256341	31948	1117022
	240	76	42	2	120
	9882.03	12715.47	6103.36	15974.00	9308.52

Tail

Caste	Total	General	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.
Irrigation	7047	4720	512	372	1443
	20	8	5	2	5
	352.35	590.00	102.40	186.00	288.60
Fertilizer	396983	222238	49386	8267	117092
	160	59	35	6	60
	2481.14	3766.75	1411.03	1377.83	1951.53
Pesticide	51556	27563	4283	670	19040
	54	35	15	6	38
	548.47	787.51	285.53	111.67	501.05
Seed	188756	101333	24151	3418	59854
	158	58	34	6	60
	1194.66	1747.12	710.32	569.67	997.57
Hiring Transport	12626	9786	2240	-	600
	7	4	2	-	1
	1803.71	2446.50	1120.00	-	600.00
Tractors & other implements	96334	53356	12143	1791	29044
	131	47	28	4	52
	735.37	1135.23	433.68	447.75	558.54
Tubewell Irrigation	166301	83344	27718	6850	48389
	126	43	29	3	51
	1319.85	1938.23	955.75	2283.33	948.80
Implements Hire	15705	15705	-	-	-
	2	2	-	-	-
	7852.50	7852.50	-	-	-
Diesel for Pumpset	43483	26940	1000	423	15120
	16	10	1	1	4
	2717.69	2694.00	1000.00	423.00	3780.00
Electricity for Tubewell	-	-	-	-	-
Hired Labour	218179	161051	14398	2680	40050
	82	42	13	2	25
	2660.72	3834.55	1107.54	1340.00	1602.00
Repair & maintenance	18592	5800	3450	-	9342
	36	11	12	-	13
	516.44	527.27	287.50	-	718.62
Other	5000	2800	-	1800	400
	4	2	-	1	1
	1250.00	1400.00	-	1800.00	100.00
Total	1220562	714636	139281	26271	340374
	160	59	35	6	60
	7628.51	12112.47	3979.46	4378.50	5672.90

Table-38: Marketing

Total

Sl. No	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold / No. of Farmers (Per Qtl.)	Selling Price	Problems faced		
					1	2	3
1.	Wheat 654	15247.54	9644.50 63.25* 413 63.16#	489.30	238	106	297
2.	Paddy 642	16431.51	10037.64 61.09* 410 63.86#	419.75	236	102	298
3.	Mustard 3	15.00	10 66.67* 3 100.00#	415.00	2	-	3
4.	Bajra -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato 1	36.00	30.00 83.33* 1 100.00#	150.00	1	-	1
6.	Gram 1	7	5 71.43* 1 100.00#	400.00	1	-	1
7.	Maize 52	1100.25	785.00 71.35* 39 75.00#	385.57	22	12	36
8.	Arhar 1	11.00	- -	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugarcane 4	3968.00	3870.00 97.53* 4 100.00#	85.31	2	-	4
10.	Mango 4	208.00	208.00 100.00* 4 100.00#	353.85	3	-	4

Note: 1. * Percentage of Produce sold;
 2. # Percentage of farmers who sold their produce;
 3. Problems faced in marketing: (I) Transport (ii) Storage (iii) Low price.

Head

Sl. No.	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Qtl.)	Selling Price	Problems faced		
					1	2	3
1.	Wheat 258	6826.85	4619.00 154	2253470 487.87	89	37	116
2.	Paddy 253	7535.61	4937.00 153	2053750 415.99	88	35	118
3.	Mustard -	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bajra -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato -	-	-	-	1	-	1
6.	Gram 1	7.00	5.00 1	2000 400.00	12	5	15
7.	Maize 21	402.90	1	115350 391.00	-	-	-
8.	Arhar -	-	295.00 17	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugarcane -	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Mango -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle

Sl. No.	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Qtl.)	Selling Price	Problems faced		
					1	2	3
1.	Wheat 238	5289.99	3158.50 157	1562280 494.63	91	40	102
2.	Paddy 235	5622.25	3179.64 160	1351300 424.99	91	41	105
3.	Mustard 2	12.00	7.00 2	6150 878.57	2	-	2
4.	Bajra -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato -	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gram -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Maize 25	540.75	380.00 17	145925 384.00	9	3	17
8.	Arhar 1	11.00	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugarcane 4	3968.00	3870.00 4	330150 85.31	2	-	4
10.	Mango 2	44.00	44.00 2	6400 145.45	2	-	2

Tail

SNo	Crops	Total Quantity produced	Sold (Qtl.)	Selling Price	Problems faced		
					1	2	3
1.	Wheat 158	3130.70	1867.00 102	903335 483.84	58	29	79
2.	Paddy 154	3273.65	1921.00 97	808275 420.76	57	26	75
3.	Mustard 1	3.00	3.00 1	3000 1000.00	-	-	1
4.	Bajra -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potato 1	36.00	30.00 1	4500 150.00	1	-	1
6.	Gram -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Maize 6	156.60	110.00 5	41400 376.36	1	4	4
8.	Arhar -	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Sugarcane -	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Mango 2	164.00	164.00 2	67200 409.76	1	-	2

Table -39: Size of land holding and problems in increasing agricultural productivity

Size of Land holding		Total				Head			
		Total	Upto 1	>1-2	>2	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	>2
	No. of Families/Problems	659	521	94	44	259	198	43	18
1.	Lack of adequate knowledge about preparation of farm/use of HYV Seeds/fertilizers, pesticides & water management	315	242	44	29	112	79	17	16
2.	Problem in availability of quality seeds/fertilizers & water for timely and adequate irrigation	551	430	86	35	214	160	39	15
3.	Poor economic conditions : inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds/fertilizers/timely adequate irrigation through private tube-well or pumpsets	469	384	65	20	198	159	32	7
4.	Small size/scattered land holding	51	39	7	5	20	16	3	1
5.	Water logging/sodic land	45	33	6	6	11	8	1	2

Size of Land holding		Middle				Tail			
		Total	Upto 1	>1-2	>2	Total	Upto 1	>1-2	>2
	No. of Families/Problems	240	192	31	17	160	131	20	9
1.	Lack of adequate knowledge about preparation of farm/use of HYV Seeds/fertilizers, pesticides & water management	115	93	14	8	88	70	13	5
2.	Problem in availability of quality seeds/fertilizers & water for timely and adequate irrigation	196	154	31	11	141	116	16	9
3.	Poor economic conditions : inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds/fertilizers/timely adequate irrigation through private tube-well or pumpsets	167	140	9	8	104	85	14	5
4.	Small size/scattered land holding	13	7	3	3	18	16	1	1
5.	Water logging/sodic land	25	19	3	3	9	6	2	1

Table-40: Size of Land holding and agriculture related information required (in order of Priority)

TOTAL

Size of land Holding/ Priority order	Irrigation availability	Agricul-tural extension	Crop prices	Weather condition	Successful experiments in other areas	Flood warning	Any other
Upto 1 (521)	1	321	55	108	-	2	35
	2	137	240	89	16	13	23
	3	28	145	87	42	110	44
	4	9	8	4	44	62	65
	T	495	448	288	102	187	167
>1-2 (94)	1	67	6	16	-	2	3
	2	16	40	27	4	4	2
	3	4	24	11	6	25	16
	4	1	2	1	3	8	19
	T	88	72	55	13	39	40
>2 (44)	1	31	4	7	-	-	2
	2	3	17	16	1	4	3
	3	3	8	8	6	15	3
	4	-	2	-	-	2	6
	T	37	31	31	7	21	14
Total (659)	1	419	65	131	-	4	40
	2	156	297	132	21	21	28
	3	35	177	106	54	150	63
	4	10	12	5	47	72	90
	T	620	551	374	122	247	221

HEAD

Size of land Holding Priority order	Irrigation availability	Agricultural extension	Crop prices	Weather condition	Successful experiments in other areas	Flood warning	Any other
Upto 1 (198)	1	120	20	50	-	2	6
	2	98	99	34	4	2	-
	3	14	51	27	15	44	18
	4	-	3	2	17	26	29
	T	192	173	113	36	74	53
>1-2 (43)	1	31	1	10	-	-	1
	2	8	17	16	1	-	1
	3	2	13	2	5	10	8
	4	-	-	1	3	5	8
	T	41	31	29	9	15	18
>2 (18)	1	13	1	4	-	-	-
	2	-	5	8	-	3	2
	3	1	5	3	2	7	-
	4	-	1	-	-	1	1
	T	14	12	15	2	11	3
Total (259)	1	164	22	64	-	2	7
	2	66	121	58	5	5	3
	3	17	69	32	22	61	26
	4	-	4	3	20	32	38
	T	247	216	157	47	100	74

MIDDLE

Size of land Holding/ Priority Order		Irrigation Availa- bility	Agricul- tural Extension	Crop Prices	Weather Condition	Successful Experiments in other places	Flood Warning	Any other
Upto 1 (192)	1	99	28	44	-	-	21	-
	2	61	89	26	9	4	2	-
	3	4	53	42	26	33	11	-
	4	9	4	1	18	23	21	-
	T	173	174	113	53	60	55	-
>1-2 (31)	1	22	4	3	-	1	1	-
	2	4	15	8	2	1	-	-
	3	1	5	5	1	9	6	-
	4	1	2	-	-	2	9	-
	T	28	26	16	3	13	16	-
>2 (17)	1	11	2	2	-	-	2	-
	2	2	8	7	-	-	-	-
	3	2	1	4	4	4	1	-
	4	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
	T	15	12	13	4	5	7	-
Total (240)	1	132	34	49	-	1	24	-
	2	67	112	41	11	5	2	-
	3	7	59	51	31	46	18	-
	4	10	7	1	18	26	34	-
	T	216	212	142	60	78	78	-

TAIL

Size of land Holding/ Priority Order		Irrigation Avail- ability	Agricul- tural Extension	Crop Prices	Weather Condition	Successful Experiments in other places	Flood Warning	Any other
Upto 1 (131)	1	102	7	14	-	-	8	-
	2	18	52	29	3	7	21	-
	3	10	41	18	1	33	15	1
	4	-	1	1	9	13	15	-
	T	130	101	62	13	53	59	1
>1-2 (20)	1	14	1	3	-	1	1	-
	2	4	8	3	1	3	1	-
	3	1	6	4	-	6	2	-
	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	T	19	15	10	1	11	6	-
>2 (9)	1	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	-
	3	-	2	1	-	4	2	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	T	8	7	3	1	5	4	-
Total (160)	1	123	9	18	-	1	9	-
	2	23	64	34	4	11	23	-
	3	11	49	23	1	43	19	1
	4	-	1	1	9	14	18	-
	T	157	123	75	15	69	69	1

3. GENDER ANALYSIS : THE WOMEN'S VIEW

The methodology of the Social Assessment Studies also included gender analysis by (a) interviewing women in the selected villages; and (b) having group discussions on a number of issues/aspects concerning their life. The interviews of three women were conducted through a structured schedule in each of the selected 33 villages. The respondents were selected randomly to avoid any kind of bias. Thus, a total of 99 women were interviewed in the Imamganj Branch Canal area of district Bahraich.

(a) Family Background

Out of the 99 women interviewed, 96 belonged to the families of men-headed and 3 to the women headed. More of them (70) were living in nuclear families. Religion-wise 72 respondents were Hindus and 27 Muslims. The respondents included 39 from the General Castes and 1 from the Scheduled Tribes. A majority of them (54) were from the families of marginal farmers followed by 31 from the small and 14 of the large farmers. The family occupation of 79 respondents was agriculture including agricultural labour (21) while 41 were in different off-farm activities.

(b) Housing

The families of 51 respondents were living in *Kutcha* houses, 4 under *thatched* roof, 7 under tiled roof, 14 in *kutcha-pucca* houses and 23 in *pucca* houses. Thus, housing conditions of 62 families (62.63 per cent) were far from satisfactory. About one-fourth of the houses (23.23 per cent) had electricity and only 5 had toilets. Thus, 94 families were going to fields.

(c) Migration

In the selected 33 villages, none of the families had migrated to the other place. A total of 16 male members had, however, migrated to other places for better earnings. Of them, 4 persons had gone to other districts of U.P. and 12 to other villages of Bahraich.

(d) Health

The ailments from which the family members of respondents suffered during the last two years were also recorded, to understand health conditions of people living in the selected villages. We find that a significant proportion (44.70 per cent) of the family members had suffered from one or the other diseases. The proportion of female family members was higher (47.64 per cent) than male (42.31 per cent) sufferers. The proportion of female sufferers was significantly higher in villages at the Middle (48.00 per cent) and Tail (51.56 per cent) of the Minors than the male (37.69 per cent and 41.56 per cent respectively) sufferers.

Ailment-wise, we find that 33.94 per cent of the family members had suffered from Malaria, 13.87 per cent from Cholera, 10.95 per cent from Asthama, 9.49 per cent from Pneumonia, 2.55 per cent from Tuberculosis and less than 1 per cent from Polio, Jaundice and Floride excess related diseases, while 27.37 per cent suffered from a number of season related diseases, such as cold, fever, upset stomach, etc.

Frequent recurrence of diseases were reported by the respondents included Malaria (92.93 per cent), Cholera (58.59 per cent), Phylaria (42.42 per cent), Pneumonia (35.35 per cent), Asthama (12.12 per cent), Bronchial diseases (12.12 per cent) and Tuberculosis (11.11 per cent).

Gender-wise, we find that among the sufferers from ailments almost an equal proportion of men and women suffered from various diseases except in case of Malaria and other ailments. In case of Malaria, more women (37.40 per cent) suffered from the diseases as compared to men (30.77 per cent) and in case of other diseases more men (29.37 per cent) suffered than women (25.19 per cent).

(e) Family Size

The respondents represented 99 families, which had a total of 613 members. Out of them 338 were male (55.14 per cent) and 275 (44.86 per cent) female members. Thus, there were 81 females per 100 males. The average family size was 6.19 members (3.41 males and 2.78 females per family).

(f) Marital Status

A slightly higher percentage of women (50.55 per cent) than men (39.94 per cent) were ever married. Among them the spouse of 2.91 per cent of women and 1.48 per cent of men had expired. No case of divorce or separation was reported.

About four-fifths of the women (81.29 per cent) were married at the age of upto 18 years as against 26.67 per cent of men while half of men (50.37 per cent) were married in between 19 and 21 years of age as against 13.67 per cent of women. Those married in between 22 and 25 years of age were 21.48 per cent of men and only 5.04 per cent of women. Thus, most of the women were married in early age of upto 18 years. We find that about 95 per cent of women and 77 per cent of men were married at the age of upto 21 years.

(g) Educational Status

Among the total number of family members of respondents 38.01 per cent were literate. Among male members were 45.56 per cent and among females were 28.73

per cent. It seems progress in literacy has been slow particularly among males. According to Census 1991 district Bahraich was one of the educationally backward districts, especially in respect of female literacy. During the Census 1991 literates in the total population were 24.30 per cent, 35.50 per cent among males and 10.70 per cent among females. As compared to the Census data, literates among the total members of families of female respondents were higher by about 14 per cent, among males by about 10 per cent and among females by about 18 per cent.

(h) Education-wise Status of Male and Female Literates

Among the female literates 69.62 per cent were educated upto Primary, 18.99 per cent upto Middle, 7.59 per cent upto Higher Secondary and 2.54 per cent upto Graduate/ Post-Graduate level. In comparison, 54.55 per cent of male members had studied upto Primary, 15.58 per cent upto Middle, 22.08 per cent upto Higher Secondary and 7.79 per cent upto Graduate/Post-Graduate level. Thus, a higher percentage of male members were not only literate but also had acquired higher education as compared to female members. Despite this trend, we can conclude that the spread of literacy among women was significant as against men. The pace of acquiring higher education was, however, considerably slow among them.

(i) School Drop-Outs

A total of only 23 cases of drop-outs from schools were reported. Among them 17 were boys and 6 girls. Class-wise drop-out cases of boys were 7 in Class V, 4 in Class VI, 2 each in Class VIII and X and 1 each in Class XI and XII. Among girls 1 each dropped out in Classes V, VI, X and XII and 2 in Class VIII.

The reasons for boys dropping out from schools included : poor economic status of family (8); lack of interest in studies (7); and failed in examinations (2).

The reasons for girls dropping out of school were : girls school at long distance (4); and, lack of interest in studies (2). Thus, we find the major reason for drop-out among boys were poor economic conditions of family and lack of interest in studies while location of girls school at long distance was major reason for girls their studies incomplete.

(j) Drinking Water

About 86 per cent of the families were getting drinking water through hand-pumps and 13 per cent from wells, while one family had tubewell. About 93 per cent families of respondents were able to get clean water while 4 per cent complained about polluted and 3 per cent were getting drinking water with fluoride.

(k) Women's Work in Farm Production

All the respondents were looking after conventional domestic work of their families while 72.73 per cent were also engaged in expanded domestic work such as collection of fuel, fodder, fetching of water, looking after poultry and kitchen garden, etc. Those who also contributed labour in agricultural work on their own farm (unpaid family work) were 66.67 per cent while 35.35 per cent of respondents were also undertaking paid work in agriculture on other's farms.

The analysis of working women respondents belonging to different land holding categories indicate as under:

- (i) Those engaged in expanded domestic work were 83.87 per cent from the families of small farmers, 72.22 per cent from the marginal farmers and 50.00 per cent from the large farmers;
- (ii) Those engaged as unpaid family labour in agriculture were 77.78 per cent belonging to marginal, 77.42 per cent to small farmers;

- (iii) Those working as paid workers on other's agricultural farms were 62.96 per cent of the families of marginal and 3.23 per cent of small farmers; and,
- (iv) None of the respondents belonging to families of large farmers worked as agricultural labour, neither as unpaid family worker nor as paid worker on other's farms.

From the above, it is evident that economic compulsions guided women to contribute labour in expanded domestic work, as unpaid family worker on own farm or as paid worker on other's farms.

(I) Gender Gap in Wage Employment

As stated above 35.35 per cent of respondents were also undertaking wage employment in agriculture. In order to have an idea of the gender gap in conditions of employment we are presenting comparative position of women and men belonging to the same families.

It was found that the women were getting an average wage of Rs.26.86 per day as against men getting Rs.30.83 in agriculture related work. The average number of days of employment per year were 100.23 for women and 129.44 for men. Women were not undertaking paid employment in any other activity while men were undertaking paid employment in other activities when they do not get work in agriculture.

From the above we may say that : (a) there are lesser opportunities of wage employment for women in agriculture; and (b) their wages are paid at lower rates than those paid to male workers. It is, however, significant to note that women working as wage labour were confined to agricultural activities only.

Since a majority of respondents were not earning members their average contribution to the total family income was 1.29 per cent only while their husbands contributed 75.47 per cent and the rest, i.e. 23.24 per cent was contributed by other male members of their families.

(m) Status of Women Within their Household

One indicator of the status of women within their household is their involvement in decision making in family matters such as children's education, purchase/sale of land; house repair; marriage of children; purchase of clothes; cereals, milk and vegetables, agricultural implements and repayment of debts.

From the responses of women we find that in the traditional rural society they seem to have acquired a position in their household as a significant proportion of them were consulted at the time of decision making in certain matters. Their level of involvement in the process may vary but it was found that some women played a role in their families as is evident from the under mentioned data.

Decision Making within Household by Gender (N=99)

Areas of Decision Making	Men (% of Household)	Women (% of Household)
1. Children's Education	76.77	45.45
2. Purchase/sale of land	96.97	16.16
3. House Repair	96.97	46.46
4. Marriage of children	91.92	66.67
5. Purchase of clothes	88.89	87.88
6. Purchase of cereals	90.91	90.91
7. Purchase of milk and vegetables	88.89	94.95
8. Purchase of agricultural implements	96.97	32.32
9. Repayment of debts	81.82	23.23

(n) Involvement in Community Activities

In the total sample of 99 respondents 6 women were member of self-help group while 4 were involved in community development activity.

None of the respondents were working as school teacher/ANM/Doctor. Three respondents were Panchayat Member in their villages while 2 were working with local NGO and one with a Government Organization. Thus, we find some indication of social awareness and community participation among women in the villages.

(o) Social Customs/Constraints

- (i) As we have seen above that a significant proportion of women have acquired a position in their household in which their opinions are also sought in family matters. This is an indication of social change. We, however, find that outside their house they have to observe social customs of the village society and, therefore, about 64 per cent of the respondents reported that they remain in *Purdah*.
- (ii) Dowry is a widespread social evil, which is not confined to the rural society or to the economic status of people. In the prevailing customary practices almost every family has to give dowry according to its capacity. A worst practice, however, has developed in which the groom's family puts its demands. Keeping the practice in mind it is certainly encouraging to find that only about 69 per cent of respondents reported that they have to give dowry.
- (iii) In the rural society in particular, girl's education is not considered as important and necessary as that of boys. The general explanation to this tendency is that (a) it may be difficult to get a suitable groom for her if she is highly educated; (b)

girls have to be proficient in household work; (c) society does not like co-education system for girls of even 8-10 years age; and (d) poor economic conditions of family does not permit girls joining school.

With the above in view the respondents were asked about the constraints in girls continuing education. Some of the significant responses of interviewed were as under:

Constraints	Percentage
1. No girls' school in the village/girls' school at long distance from village	49.49
2. Poor economic conditions of family	46.46
3. Lack of people who can encourage girls' education	23.23
4. No conclusive environment for girls' education in neighbourhood	17.17
5. Due to the practice of <i>Purdah</i>	11.11
6. Security concern	10.10
7. Tendency of discrimination between boys and girls	9.09
8. Practice of early marriage	9.09
9. Lack of mode of transport	9.09

4. FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS – FARMERS' GROUP

In order to understand the overall prevailing conditions of the selected villages of District Bahraich with regard to different aspects of the system the irrigation, maintenance of canals, constitution of farmers' groups for streamlining the irrigation system, social problems, possible increase in the area under cultivation and production, if adequate and timely supply of canal water is assured, Focussed Group Discussions were conducted in all the selected 33 villages.

The number of participants in the FGD were anticipated at the rate of 10 knowledgeable persons per village. Due to the high level of response and enthusiasm among farmers and village Pradhans the number exceeded significantly, i.e. to about 23 participants per village. In the 33 villages, thus, a total of 760 farmers participated in the Focussed Group Discussions. The discussions were conducted with the help of FGD guide, prepared in Hindi language.

The discussions yielded the following information:

- (a) In the outlets of the 13 villages at the Head of the Minors an average of 93.54 per cent of agricultural land was reported as fertile. In the 12 villages at the Middle and 8 villages at the Tail of the Minors an average of 91.83 per cent and 92.12 per cent of land respectively was reported as fertile. Thus, no significant difference in the quality of land was reported in respect of the location of villages at the Head, Middle or Tail end of the Minors.
- (b) An average of 7.77 per cent of farmers in villages located at the Head of the Minors were taking single crop, 59.15 per cent double crops and 33.08 per cent multiple crops. Among the farmers belonging to the villages at Middle or Minors 9.42 per cent were taking single, 58.92 per cent double and 31.66 per cent

multiple crops. In comparison, among the farmers belonging to the villages at the Tail of Minors 8.87 per cent were taking single crop, 60.87 per cent double crops and 30.26 per cent multiple crops. We find a slightly higher percentage of farmers at the Tail of Minors taking double crops and those at the Head multiple crops.

- (c) The farmers of the three villages, namely Khwajgeerpur, Devlakha and Jarwal Qasba from the Head, Middle and Tail respectively reported that they were not getting water from canal because there was no canal in their villages. Farmers of the village Lakha Bairi located at the Tail of the canal, reported that they were not getting water as the canal had been blocked. Non-availability of water because the canal was incomplete was reported by farmers of three villages at the Head (Muddhapur, Khasaha Mohammadpur and Kohli), three villages at the Middle (Jumlajot, Behta Bhaya and Narhargoda) and in one village at the Tail (Babhnauti Shankarpur).

In four villages, one at the Head – Bhopatpur Belwa, one on the Middle – Musallampur and two at the Tail of the Minors – Banjaria and Karela Sahvadpur, the farmers complained that they were facing problem in irrigation from canal because the level of the canal is lower than the farms. The farmers from 8 villages at the Head, 5 at the Middle and one village at the Tail complained that they were getting water from canal in insufficient quantity as well as delayed. In 4 villages, 2 each at the Middle and the Tail of Minors the farmers reported that the surface of the canal was very uneven due to which water was not reaching upto all of their farms.

From the above we find that out of 33 villages canal water was reaching in 22 villages. In 4 villages, however, the farmers were not able to get water because

the level of canal was lower than the farms. In the remaining 18 villages the participants complained that the supply of water was neither in time nor in sufficient quantity.

- (d) Out of the total 33 villages the farmers in 18 villages reported that an average of 29.44 per cent of land under outlet command area was irrigated through canal water. The proportion of canal irrigated land under outlet command was significantly higher in the 3 Tail villages (45.00 per cent) followed by 28.13 per cent in the 8 villages at the Head and 24.29 per cent in the 7 villages at the Middle of Minors.
- (e) The participants of the FGDs in most of the selected villages felt the responsibility of cleaning and maintenance of canal was that of the Irrigation Department, and, therefore, they were not involved in such activities. In the five villages at the Head namely, Khaira Dhokal, Shankarpur Lakshmanpur, Kakraha Vodhwa, Newada and Dokri and one village each at the Middle (Kursaha) and Tail (Behra) the participants reported that some farmers were cleaning the canal, generally around their farms.
- (f) The farmers in 15 villages, 5 each at Head, Middle and Tail, were not getting canal water for irrigation. In the remaining 18 villages, 8 at the Head, 7 at the Middle and 3 at the Tail of Minors, they complained about delayed and insufficient supply. They, therefore, have to depend on Tubewells/Pumpsets. Some of the farmers have their own Tubewells/Pumpsets while others procure their service on hire. A total of 191 Tubewells/Pumpsets were owned by farmers in the 13 Head villages, 173 in the 12 Middle and 110 in the Tail villages.

(g) The selected villages do not have government Tubewell. In case of shortage/non-availability of canal water the farmers depend either on their own Tubewells/Pumpsets or get them on hire from others.

The rates for canal water in District Bahraich were reported @ Rs.287/- per hectare per crop. The cost of irrigation through private sources was significantly higher. In comparison to canal irrigation the cost was higher by about Rs.268/- per hectare per crop if the farmer has his own Diesel Pumpset. The irrigation cost increase many times if a farmer gets water through Diesel Pumpset on hire, i.e. he has to pay higher by about Rs.1241/- and by about Rs.1041/- per hectare per crop if he get water through electric Tubewell.

Thus, instead of Rs.287/- per hectare per crop for canal water those who were having their own Diesel Pumpsets/Tubewells were spending about Rs.555/- while those getting on payment from private Diesel Pumpsets or electric Tubewell were spending about Rs.1528/- and Rs.1328/- per hectare per crop respectively.

The irrigation cost further increases in case the farmers were not receiving adequate/timely supply of canal water as they have also to pay canal charges.

(h) To a question put for discussion 'whether the farmers would like to manage water sharing, maintain the canal and collect dues from farmers for canal water?', we found the participants of FGDs in 20 villages were willing to accept such responsibilities. The villages included 9 at the Head, 7 at the Middle and 4 at the Tail of Minors. They were : Monimpur Kalan, Kishunpur Mitta, Kakraha Vodhwa, Newada, Muddhapur, Chandpaiya, Dokri, Kohli and Bhopatpur Belwa at the Head; Tediya, Musallampur, Vardaha, Behta Bhaya, Hardi Gaura, Devlakha and Khaira at the Middle; and Lakkha Bairi, Karela Sahvadpur, Pure Gangaprashad and Vanshpurwa at the Tail of Minors.

In the 13 villages the FGD participants declined to accept such responsibilities due to certain social problems in their villages, such as (a) lack of unity in the village (8); (b) casteism (3); and (c) lack of cooperation among farmers for undertaking such activities (2).

- (i) In 20 selected villages the participants reported that women do not participate in the activities at the outlet level or in matters related to their villages due to which their problems are not redressed. Women were members of the Gram Sabhas in all the villages due to reservation. They, however, carry no weight in decision making.
- (j) In 20 selected villages, the FGD participants felt that the formation of Farmers' Association may help in solving disputes and differences among the farmers particularly with regard to distribution of canal water; in 7 villages they thought such an Association may help in combating casteism; and, in 6 villages they thought it may help in the development of their villages.
- (k) In the 18 villages farmers getting insufficient/untimely supply of canal water it was reported that an average of 70.89 per cent of them were paying full irrigation dues. A higher proportion of farmers (93.33 per cent) were paying in three villages located at the Tail of Minors followed by 70.13 per cent in the eight villages at the Head and 62.14 per cent in seven villages at the Middle.

The reasons given for non-payment of full dues included:

- (i) Untimely and insufficient supply of canal water (14 villages);
- (ii) No canal/incomplete/no water in canal (11 villages);
- (iii) Fed-up with canal irrigation (4 villages);
- (iv) Lack of water courses (3 villages); and,
- (v) Other farmers are not paying (1 village).

- (l) On the question of increase in canal irrigation rates if timely and adequate supply of water is assured the participants of FGDs in 11 villages namely, Muddhapur, Kohli, Khwajgeerpur (H), Jumlajot, Hardi Gaura, Devlakha (M), Behra, Babhnauti Shankarpur, Karela Sahvadpur, Jarwal Qasba and Vansh Purwa (T) felt the present irrigation rates are reasonable and they will not agree to any increase. Others in 22 villages, however, expressed their willingness to pay at reasonably higher rates provided timely and sufficient supply of water is genuinely assured.
- (m) During the discussions, it was found that the FGD participants had no idea/information about the water policy of the U.P. Government. When the idea of Water Users' Association (WUA) was given to them 16 groups expressed their willingness to constitute such an organization. The reasons for their willingness included:
 - (i) In the absence of WUA all the farmers were not benefiting from canals;
 - (ii) Farmers may get timely and sufficient water for irrigation if canals are managed by their representatives; and,
 - (iii) Discord and tension between farmers may be reduced through WUA.
- (n) The participants were asked to identify the major social problems that they were facing in their villages. Each of the Groups mentioned only one of the most serious problems that was plaguing their society. In 19 villages the participants considered casteism as the most serious problem; in 8 villages the custom of dowry; in 3 villages the practice of *Purdah*; in 2 villages child marriage and in 1 village illiteracy were considered serious problem adversely affecting their lives.
- (o) The problems that were adversely affecting the developing of the selected villages were also identified by the participants during the course of discussions. The most serious problems included:

- (i) Lack of adequate roads and transport (30 villages);
- (ii) Water-logging (26 villages);
- (iii) Lack of adequate facilities for education, particularly for girls (25 villages);
- (iv) Serious problems in irrigation through canal and in the absence of government tubewells (23 villages);
- (v) No electricity/highly erratic power supply (23 villages);
- (vi) Highly inadequate attention/facilities at the Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre to check serious health problems (19 villages); and,
- (vii) Higher prices of fertilizers and HYV seeds (9 villages).

(p) Through the Focussed Group Discussions we tried to find out the estimates of the participants with regard to possible increase in the area under paddy and wheat if timely and sufficient canal water is supplied.

The estimates with regard to increase in the area under the two crops were significantly very high. They estimated an increase in the area under wheat by 215.55 per cent and under paddy by 195.57 per cent (such an high estimate may be more or less correct as the area under the two crops was about 29 per cent each of the total cultivated land in the district).

Significantly variations in the estimated increase in area under the two crops were found when the data was analyzed according to location of villages, e.g. the participants of FGDs in villages located at the Middle of Minors estimated an increase in the area under wheat and paddy by 266.06 per cent and 247.40 per cent respectively. In comparison, the increase in the area under wheat and paddy in villages at the Head was estimated by 245.90 per cent and 209.65 per cent respectively and in villages at the Tail of Minors by 111.85 per cent each for the two crops.

The participants also felt that in case of availability of timely and adequate supply of canal water the cost of irrigation will be substantially reduced as they will not have to pay for the cost of private tubewells/pumpsets.

(q) The FGD participants were further probed about the impact of adequate and timely supply of canal water on the yield of the two crops. At present, the average per hectare yield of paddy and wheat in the 33 selected villages was reported as 19.79 and 20.89 quintals respectively. In case adequate and timely supply of canal water was assured the participants estimated the yield of paddy and wheat may go upto an average of 24.73 and 25.81 quintals per hectare respectively. Thus, an increase by 24.96 per cent was estimated in the yield of paddy and 23.55 per cent in case of wheat.

The increase in the yield of two crops was estimated significantly higher by farmers in the Middle villages. In the Tail villages the estimated increase in the yield was slightly higher than in the Head villages. Increase in the yield of paddy and wheat in the villages located at the Middle of Minors was estimated by 31.39 per cent and 30.21 per cent respectively. In comparison, the farmers located at the Tail of Minors estimated an increase in paddy by 21.38 per cent and in wheat by 20.59 per cent. In the villages located at the Head of Minors the farmers estimated the yield of paddy and wheat per hectare may increase by 20.97 per cent and 19.10 per cent respectively if adequate and timely canal water is provided.

(r) As mentioned above, the farmers in 33 selected villages had estimated an increase in the area under paddy by 195.57 per cent and under wheat by 215.55 per cent. Further, they estimated the per hectare yield of paddy may go up by 24.96 per cent and that of wheat by 23.55 per cent if timely and adequate canal

water was assured. In absolute terms, the FGD participants estimated a substantial increase in area under paddy by 1204.55 hectares and under wheat by 1243.55 hectares. The production in the estimated increased area may add about 29,788 quintals of paddy and about 32,096 quintals of wheat. Further, due to estimated increase in the per hectare yield in case of adequate supply of canal water the production of paddy in the existing area may go up by about 3,042 quintal and that of wheat by 2838 quintal.

Thus, if the estimates of farmers were correct the production of paddy may increase by about 32,830 quintals and that of wheat by about 34,934 quintals due to increase in the area under the two crops and in the per hectare yield, if the timely and adequate supply of canal water was assured.

5. FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSIONS – WOMEN GROUP

As part of the Social Assessment Studies Focussed Group Discussions of farmers and women were conducted separately in all the selected 33 villages of district Bahraich. The present chapter summarizes the discussions among women groups. The discussions were conducted by a team of female investigators with the help of a set of questions related to the status, lifestyle and problems of women in the rural society.

In all, 385 women participated in the Group Discussions in 33 villages, i.e. about 12 women per group. Among them 121 belong to the Other Backward Castes (OBCs), 88 each to the General Castes, Scheduled Castes and Muslims. Their distribution on the basis of size of agricultural land holdings owned by their families indicate a large number of them (209) were from the families of marginal farmers (54.29 per cent), 76 (19.74 per cent) were from the small farmers' families, 66 (17.14 per cent) from the landless and 34 (8.83 per cent) from the families of large farmers.

Caste-wise size of agricultural land holdings of the participant's families shows that:

- (a) Among the participants from the General (Higher) Castes 42.05 per cent were from the families of Marginal Farmers, 28.41 per cent from Small, 20.45 per cent from the Large farmers and 9.09 per cent from the landless;
- (b) Among those belonging to OBC 58.68 per cent were from the families of Marginal farmers, 19.83 per cent from Small, 9.09 per cent from Large farmers and 12.40 per cent from landless;

Marginal farmers are those having agricultural land holdings of upto 1 hectare; Small farmers are those having upto 2 hectares and Large farmers are those having more than 2 hectares of agricultural land holdings.

- (c) Among those belonging to Scheduled Castes 63.64 per cent were from the families of Marginal, 10.23 per cent from the Small farmers, 2.27 per cent from the Large farmers and 23.86 per cent from the families of landless;
- (d) Among the Muslims 51.14 per cent were from the families of Marginal, 20.45 per cent from Small and 3.41 per cent from the Large farmers while 25.00 per cent were from landless families.

1. Practical Needs of the People

The participants of the FGDs were asked to assess the differences in the practical needs of men and women in their families. The analysis has been done on the basis of families living below and above poverty line in different castes' groups. The practical needs mentioned to group were : (a) drinking water; (b) sanitation (Latrine); (c) electricity; (d) education; (e) health; (f) access to credit; and, (g) improvement in income. The conclusions from discussions may be summarized as under:

- (i) No significant difference was found in the needs of men and women in same economic and caste groups in respect of drinking water, sanitation, electricity, education, health and access to credit;
- (ii) The groups mentioned that improvement in income was primarily the concern of men;
- (iii) The needs of drinking water, sanitation and electricity were expressed by a comparatively larger percentage of those living below the poverty line than those above it.

In the area of education, health, access to credit and improvement in income no significant difference was found between the people of two economic categories.

(iv) Caste-wise analysis shows that : (a) no significant differences were found in terms of practical needs between different castes' groups; (b) within the caste groups some differences were noticed between those living above the poverty line and below it; and (c) improvement in income as a need was expressed by a larger percentage of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes and Muslims living below the poverty line while it was insignificant for women of the General Castes. It shows that irrespective of caste background people in villages in general had more or less common problems. The difference, not very significant, was, however, noticed between the poor and the so-called affluent families.

2. Decision Making in Expenditure

The share of men and women in the decision making with regard to expenditure on some of the strategic needs of people was also enquired from the participants of the FGDs. They include : health, education of children, social functions, food, house repair and on-farm expenditure. The outcome of discussions shows that :

- (i) a significantly large proportion of men were deciding about expenditure on the above mentioned needs;
- (ii) a sizeable percentage of women belonging to the General Castes families living above poverty line were also involved in decision making with regard to expenditure on health (23.16 per cent), education (23.65 per cent), food (38.12 per cent) and social functions (20.11 per cent). Involvement of women in decision making in expenditure on food was reported by 24.64 per cent of participants from General Castes living below poverty line, 41.61 per cent from Muslims and 21.19 per cent from OBCs living above poverty line. Among

Muslims participants living above poverty line 42.22 per cent reported that women were also involved in decisions with regard to expenditure on health. It is, however, to be noted that mainly men in the family decide about the expenditure on the necessities.

3. Participation in Activities

While discussing the participation of men and women in certain activities in the selected villages the groups in the 33 villages informed that there were a total of 465 members of panchayats from their villages. Among them 306 were males and 159 females. Among the total panchayat members 33.33 per cent (males 30.39 per cent, females 38.99 per cent) were from the Other Backward Castes, 29.03 per cent (males 34.32 per cent, females 18.87 per cent) from the Scheduled Castes, 18.93 per cent (males 18.30 per cent, females 20.13 per cent) from Muslim and 18.71 per cent (males 16.99 per cent, females 22.01 per cent) from the General Castes.

A significant proportion of males among the Scheduled Castes (56.70 per cent) and Other Backward Castes (43.02 per cent) were engaged in on-farm activities as paid labour as against 18.07 per cent among Muslims and 9.44 per cent in the General Castes. Female paid agricultural labourers were 41.83 per cent of Scheduled Castes, 28.16 per cent of the Other Backward Castes, 8.52 per cent of Muslims and only 3.33 per cent of the General Castes.

The proportion of unpaid male agricultural workers had no significant variations among different castes, i.e. 97.26 per cent of those belonging to OBCs, 96.24 per cent to Muslims, 96.23 per cent to the Scheduled Castes and 94.51 per cent to the General Castes were engaged in unpaid on-farm activities on their family's land.

About two-thirds (67.55 per cent) of women among the Scheduled castes families, 56.91 per cent of the OBCs, 44.89 per cent of Muslims and only 9.04 per cent of the General Castes were working as unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Besides working in the on-farm activities as paid or unpaid workers 31.75 per cent of the Scheduled Castes men followed by 23.36 per cent of the OBC, 12.50 per cent of the General Castes and 9.98 per cent of Muslims were also working as wage labour in other than agriculture.

The proportion of women earning wages from off-farm activities were 19.11 per cent among the Scheduled Castes, 12.50 per cent among the OBCs, 6.73 per cent among Muslims and only 1.66 per cent among the General Castes.

From above we may infer that:

- (i) a majority of the selected families had very small size land holdings, which do not provide adequate return for their sustenance. They have to work on their own farms and also seek employment in on-farm or off-farm activities;
- (ii) the conditions of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs seems to be weakest as 88.45 per cent and 66.38 per cent of males respectively were also working for wages in on-farm or off-farm activities as against 28.05 per cent of Muslims and 21.94 per cent of the General Castes;
- (iii) the weak economic conditions are also manifested from the fact that 60.94 per cent of women from the families of the Scheduled Castes and 40.66 per cent from the Other Backward Castes were working as wage labour in agriculture or other activities. In comparison, wage earning women among Muslims and the General Castes were 15.25 per cent and 4.99 per cent respectively.

The proportion of women participants in social functions and having a right to choose was not significant. In legal matters, they had absolutely no role. It was, however, noticed that a higher proportion of OBCs' women (26.66 per cent) were participating in social functions as against those from the General Castes (18.31 per cent), the Scheduled Castes (13.52 per cent) and Muslims (6.99 per cent). A higher percentage of women belonging to the General Castes (19.22 per cent) had right to choose as compared to those of the OBCs (13.47 per cent), the Scheduled Castes (9.72 per cent) and the Muslims (3.34 per cent).

4. Women's Role Inside and Outside House

As far as women's role inside their house is concerned, all the participants in the FGDs mentioned cooking of food as their major responsibility. Other responsibilities included care of children and aged in the family (94.03 per cent); cleaning and maintenance of house (69.87 per cent); looking after husband (69.35 per cent); cleaning and storage of foodgrains (51.43 per cent); participation in religious activities (27.27 per cent); and, pre-harvesting preparations (19.48 per cent).

The women participants in FGDs mentioned a number of serious problems that they were facing while performing role inside their house. The most of the widely mentioned problems reflected their lower status in the social system in which they were living. Their problems included : (i) do not get free time as most of the time remain busy in caring for children and old (96.88 per cent); (ii) arrogant behaviour of husband even after caring for all his household needs (66.49 per cent); (iii) the fuel for cooking (wood, dry leaves or cowdung) was injurious to their health because of thick smoke (60.78 per cent); (iv) have to put in hard labour beyond capacity in looking after household responsibilities and working on farms to earn and men do not cooperate (60.52 per

cent); (v) have to put-in hard labour in cleaning foodgrains and carrying heavy load of foodgrains, even beyond capacity (51.43 per cent); (vi) have to work hard even during pregnancy and sickness (39.73 per cent); and, (vii) due to heavy responsibilities of household work do not get time to participate in religious activities (30.13 per cent).

Thus, it seems the women in villages were engaged in hard physical labour and they complained about the insensitivity of men to their conditions.

As far as their role outside house is concerned they were engaged in (i) working as paid labour in on-farm/off-farm activities (91.43 per cent) to supplement family income; (ii) working on own agricultural field as unpaid family labour (78.96 per cent); (iii) going to market for purchases for the household (75.84 per cent); (iv) looking after cattle (69.87 per cent); (v) participation in social functions/activities (46.23 per cent); and, (vi) consulting physicians at dispensary/PHC for own/children's ailments (40.00 per cent).

The constraints that they were facing in performing their role outside house included : (i) have to work in the house and also look after cattle and collect feed for them (75.58 per cent); (ii) as agricultural labour they have to put-in hard labour while earn meagre wages and also bear the ill-treatment of employers (72.47 per cent); (iii) due to hard labour feel tired or fell sick (74.71 per cent); (iv) in the dispensary/PHC no proper attention is paid while household work suffer and also loose wages for that day (49.42 per cent).

Their role outside the house is more or less limited to their responsibilities related to their household. There was a constant complaint that they have to bear serious physical strain due to hard labour that they put-in inside and outside house to fulfil their

responsibilities. They seem to be a harassed lot as their status within their families as well as outside was not reasonable.

5. Social Issues Impacting Women

A number of social issues impacting women were put for discussion. They included: *purdah*, dowry, illiteracy, ill-health, mal-nutrition, violence against women, alcoholic husband and dominating in-laws.

As regards the practice of *purdah* the participants were seriously divided about its utility. In 18 villages the participants felt the practice has a negative aspect in the social system such as it reflects lack of self-confidence among women (7 villages); it affects their freedom (6 villages); and, it causes mental tension (5 villages). In the 15 villages the participants, however, had a positive view of the practice. In 11 villages the groups felt the practice of *purdah* provides social respectability while in 4 villages the participants thought it provides self-protection.

With regard to the practice of dowry 17 groups felt that women face humiliation if adequate dowry is not given. In 13 villages the participants felt that women suffer mental as well as physical torture if they do not bring adequate dowry. One group each felt the dowry has to be given for maintaining status in the society; women are pressurized to bring more dowry from their parents which sometimes lead to their committing suicide; and, cases of murder are not uncommon when their in-laws feel she had not brought sufficient dowry and there was no further possibility.

Due to illiteracy, the participants in 8 villages each opined that (i) parents' illiteracy was responsible for lack of interest in children's education; (ii) people were incapable to take part in matters that require their decision; (iii) people do not get adequate information/ knowledge about important social, economic and political issues;

and, (iv) people suffer from inferiority complex. One group attributed illiteracy to the increasing population.

Ill-health seriously affect the economic conditions of the family and people suffering from ailments do not fulfil their obligations towards their families. This view was expressed by the participants of FGDs in 16 villages. In 12 villages the participants thought that prolong illness make the people incapable of physical labour which compel them to ignore their work and responsibilities. In 5 villages the view was that in case of some diseases there is always serious danger of other family members catching the diseases.

In 19 villages the participants were of the opinion that malnutrition affects physical growth and mental balance. In 7 villages the groups thought that there remains a danger of maternal/infant mortality due to malnutrition, while in 7 villages the groups stressed on the low social status of women as a cause of malnutrition.

As regards violence against women the groups attributed it to a number of prevailing conditions in the society. They included domination by the affluent people (13 groups); greed for dowry (7 groups); use of alcohol (5 groups); illiteracy (5 groups); and undesirable social elements (3 groups).

Deterioration in economic conditions resulting in greater responsibility on women is the effect of the habit of drinking alcohol among husband was viewed by 13 groups while 10 groups thought husband's alcoholic habit generate intra-family discord. In 8 villages the participants felt that such a condition adversely affect the children and in 2 groups the participants reported that women suffer from mental tension/imbalance due to it.

Excessive domination of in-laws has serious repercussions for the daughter-in-laws in the family. In 14 villages the participants felt that in such a situation women

suffer from mental tension. In 7 groups they thought it result sin serious tension and ill-will in the family while 6 groups each felt it lowers their social status and the situation sometime lead to even suicide.

6. Women's Status Within Family

Women's status within family as indicated by their share in decision making with regard to family matters shows that : (i) the women are not totally ignored; but (ii) the final decision is taken by male members even if the family is 'female headed'. Women share in the process of decision making was about 37 per cent in case of 'female headed' and 34 per cent in case of 'male headed' families. The status of women in respect of decision making was reported slightly better in the families of large farmers as their share was 39 per cent as against in the families of small farmers (33.40 per cent), marginal farmers (33.20 per cent) and wage labour (32.80 per cent).

No significant difference was found in the proportion of total income contributed by women in their 'female headed' (21.45 per cent) and 'male headed' (20.55 per cent) families. The proportion of the total income contributed by women in their families was not substantial which suggest a combination of the two possibilities, i.e. wage employment among them was lower and their level of income was low.

As far as the overall status of women in their families is concerned, they are placed at a lower position. On the 5-point scale they were placed at an average of 1.97 in the female headed and at 1.84 at the male headed families. Their status was significantly lower in the economically poor families (1.34 in the scale) than in the families of large farmers (2.72).

The economic status of women was poor as on the 5-point scale they have placed themselves at 1.97 in the female headed and at 1.84 in the male headed

families. An average of 1.35 on the 5-point scale was recorded for those belonging to the economically poor families of wage labour, marginal and small farmers as against those belonging to the families of large farmers' (2.72). Thus, there was an indication of better status of women in the economically better families.

7. Problems

(i) Agriculture Related

A number of agriculture related problems that the participants' families were facing mentioned during the course of discussions. Among the major problems were:

In 31 villages the participants in group discussions mentioned higher prices of inputs as well as adulterated fertilizers, seeds and pesticides in the market; in 21 villages high cost of irrigation and lack of cheaper alternative sources; in 17 villages low and unremunerative return of produce; in 14 villages damage of crop from different diseases and insects; in 11 villages damage of soil due to water-logging; in 10 villages lack of proper knowledge about preparation for crop and the use of water for irrigation were mentioned. In 6 villages the participants pointed out that due to poor economic conditions of farmers timely procurement of inputs and implements was not possible for them which adversely affect their crops.

(ii) Credit Related

While discussing access to credit the participants pointed out a number of serious problems that their families were facing. Main among them were:

In all the 33 villages women complained about malpractice prevailing in banks. They alleged that the entire/major part of the subsidy amount given to poor by the government was generally taken by bank officials as consideration money with the

result the beneficiaries receive only the loan part of the assistance. In 30 villages the participants criticized the long and cumbersome procedure followed by banks in sanctioning the loan. In 26 villages women complained that they do not get loan from bank in time. In 12 villages the groups pointed out that in view of cumbersome procedure of banks they are compelled to obtain loan from moneylenders at an exorbitant rate of interest while in 10 villages the participants maintained that due to illiteracy and ignorance they were subjected to exploitation by banks.

8. Ability to Solve Problems

Only 3 women who participated in FGDs in 3 villages namely Shankarpur Lakshmanpur, Dokri and Bhilaura Vasu were associated with self-help groups. In 30 villages either there were no such groups or none among the participants were associated with them.

Among the participants about 36 per cent reported that they solve their problems themselves. To get their problems solved 35.79 per cent of them can visit panchayat members alone; 18.59 per cent can visit government officials; 14.20 per cent can visit the Bank and 36.27 per cent can visit the Post Office. Thus, a larger proportion of women who participated in FGDs maintained that to solve their problems they can visit the above mentioned persons or offices accompanied by their husband or other members of their family.

A large majority of women who participated in the FGDs maintained that they hesitate/fear to interact with the above mentioned persons/officials fearlessly. Those who expressed that they can interact fearlessly with the school teacher (8.06 per cent), politicians (5.14 per cent), irrigation officials (4.55 per cent), agricultural officials (4.52

per cent), landlord (4.49 per cent), other Government Officials (4.19 per cent) and Police Officials (2.66 per cent) were, therefore, in a very small proportion.

The above responses indicate that women in the selected villages were not exposed to the changing social order and the social structure, value system and a significantly higher rate of illiteracy were probably detrimental to boldness among them.

9. Improvement in Quality of Life – Suggestions by Groups

Among the suggestions that the participants of the group discussions gave the main were as under:

- (i) The schools for imparting education at primary, secondary and higher level and for girls should be opened in or near the village (27 villages);
- (ii) Adequate and cheap irrigation facility be provided by installing public tubewell (23 villages);
- (iii) Electricity should be provided in the houses (22 villages);
- (iv) Adequate link roads and transport facility should be provided (19 villages);
- (v) Primary Health Centre should be established in or near the village (18 villages);
- (vi) Timely availability of standard fertilizers, seeds and pesticides be assured at the Block level (14 villages);
- (vii) Development of cottage and small scale industries to provide employment opportunities to males and females both (14 villages);
- (viii) Arrangements be made for providing safe drinking water by installing more hand pumps (13 villages);
- (ix) Management of canals should be improved (7 villages);
- (x) Information with regard to latest farming techniques and use of modern implements be provided to farmers (7 villages).

It is evident that the groups were primarily concerned with lack of infrastructure facilities. They were aware that without them their quality of life can not improve. They also suggested to improve some of the weak areas related to development of agriculture, i.e. reduce cost and increase in productivity.

Related to the quality of life was also the question of their existing agricultural problems and how to overcome them to improve their conditions. The discussions over this aspect of their economic conditions yielded the following:

- (i) Inferior quality seeds and fertilizers are bought at higher prices. The cooperative societies should provide these inputs, preferably on short-term credit (32 villages);
- (ii) Canal does exist but it is in highly damaged condition due to which water is not available in required quantity. Public Tubewell is also out of order. Adequate management for maintenance is required (28 villages);
- (iii) Low return of agricultural produce. The Government should purchase the produce at a price keeping in view the real cost borne by farmers (20 villages);
- (iv) Old agricultural practices resulting in higher cost and low yield. Training to farmers in the use of new techniques should be imparted by Agriculture Department in the village itself (15 villages);
- (v) Lack of facilities for storing agricultural produce. Storage facilities be provided to save farmers from selling their produce at cheaper rates in haste (10 villages);
- (vi) Ignorance about proper use of pesticides and insecticides. If the Agriculture Department conducts training programme in improved agricultural practices this aspect should also be covered (9 villages);

- (vii) Use of outdated agricultural implements. For purchasing modern and improved variety of implements credit at concessional rate of interest be provided to farmers (9 villages);
- (viii) Serious problem of water logging on agricultural land. Proper drainage must be developed to save farmers from continuing loss (8 villages);
- (ix) Bank loan is not given on time. Procedures should be simplified so that farmers can get loan at the time of their need (6 villages);
- (x) Sodic (Usar) land. To make the land productive farmers need assistance – monetary as well as technical (5 villages).

Thus, the problems that the farmers were facing in relation to agriculture were :

- (i) non-availability of good quality seeds and fertilizers at reasonable rates. The groups wanted the same to be made available to them by the cooperative societies on short-term credit;
- (ii) the minors are not adequately maintained and managed and the public Tubewells remain out of order;
- (iii) they complained about low return of their produce, and, therefore, desired the prices should be fixed keeping in view the real cost of agricultural production;
- (iv) the farmers need training in use of latest techniques in agriculture and in the proper use of pesticides and insecticides;
- (v) lack of storage facilities for agricultural produce were compelling the farmers to sell their produce at cheaper rates, in haste;
- (vi) for switching over to the use of improved variety of implements the farmers need credit at concessional rate of interest;
- (vii) the problem of water-logging was seriously affecting the rural population in general and farmers in particular as it affected their crops adversely and it was

also posing serious health hazards as malaria and diarrhoea were very common ailments in such villages;

- (viii) they had problems in getting loan from Banks in time due to lengthy procedure, and, therefore, they expressed the need to simplify them so that the Banks can be really helpful to them in time of their need; and,
- (ix) for making the sodic land productive the farmers needed monetary as well as technical assistance from the Department of Land Reclamation.

10. Observations of Discussants

At the end of the discussions by groups of women in the selected 33 villages the discussants (Investigators) also recorded their own observations with regard to the conditions of the village and or the needs of the people. Some of the important observations/suggestions are given as under:

- (i) In 26 villages the discussants felt the need of public latrines after they observed the people in general and women in particular were facing serious difficulties in this regard;
- (ii) To overcome illiteracy the need of primary schools for boys and intermediate level schools for girls was expressed for 25 villages;
- (iii) In 23 villages the need of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres was expressed as the people were suffering from a number of ailments and there was no satisfactory facility for their treatment;
- (iv) The shortage of power supply was seriously felt in 21 villages;
- (v) The serious need of safe source of drinking water was felt in 20 villages;
- (vi) The need for making available agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable rates was recorded for 18 villages;

- (vii) In 17 villages the discussants proposed that subsidy on Diesel for pumpsets be given to farmers in the villages which do not get adequate canal water;
- (viii) In 16 villages problem of water logging needed to be solved at the earliest;
- (ix) In 13 villages they proposed installation of Government Tubewells if irrigation through canal water was not possible.
- (x) In 13 villages it was suggested that the farmers should be helped in marketing of their produce at remunerative rates.
- (xi) In 12 villages need for proper mode of transport and repair of roads was expressed;
- (xii) Support through different government programmes to the economically poor families on a priority basis was suggested in 10 villages.
- (xiii) In 9 villages the water courses were found in seriously damaged conditions resulting in obstruction in water supply from canal. The discussants expressed an urgent need for repair and cleaning of water courses;
- (xiv) In order to improve economic conditions of people in 9 villages setting of cottage industries based on locally available raw material was suggested.

6. STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS

November 27, 2000

Village Hardigora, District Bahraich

Farmers' Group About 85 farmers and 10 Irrigation Officials attended.

Problems Pointed Out

1. Education Irregular schools. No school building in Nathwapur Village. Placement of teachers in school does not match strength of students. No High School for Girls in nearby area.
2. Health (a) Highly mismanaged dispensaries and PHC (b) Malaria and Encephalitis increased in the area.
3. Irrigation (a) Serious shortage of outlets (b) Have to pay for irrigation even if no water in canal was available. (c) No maintenance of canals. (d) Highly inadequate drainage system. (e) Siphons are needed urgently in Nathwapur village. (f) Even if water reach the minor canal it does not remain for a week at a stretch. (g) About 200 acres land is affected by water logging. Construction of canal blocked the drainage of water. Besides overflow of canal water flooded the area due to which grains stored in *kutcha* houses were almost destroyed. Water logging has made living in the village difficult. Village roads were seriously damaged. (h) Ghagra's diversion towards this area is creating serious flood situation. An embankment is therefore very much required. (i) Government Tubewells are useless due to non-availability of power. Pumpsets are generally used. (j) No roaster system for canal water.
4. Infrastructure No Bank, PHC, Veterinary Hospital, Telephone Exchange in Hardigora. Though these facilities were sanctioned for this village but they have been located at Village Bhagwanpur about 2 kms. from here.
5. Marketing (a) No Government Centre for the purchase of foodgrains in the nearby village. The farmers get price of their produce much below the government procurement price, i.e. instead of Rs.500 per quintal farmers were selling their paddy @ Rs.300 per quintal. (b) Marketing of produce is a serious problem in the area. Bahraich city is about 30 kms. Transport cost will be substantial. The farmers who produced potato last year could not profitably sell them as its price in the local market was very low.

6. WUA

WUA are bound to fail due to clash in interest of large, small and marginal farmers. Formation of this organization will give birth to water mafia. Further for an example, Sadhan Sahkari Samitis were established for procuring loan from Bank and purchase and supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. to farmers at reasonable rates. These Samitis have failed in the entire district. Similarly, government tubewells have also failed.

The system of canal irrigation should continue to be with the Irrigation Department. The Department may involve farmers for management at local level.

Farmers should not be asked to pay if water does not reach the minor or remain for at least one week.

November 28, 2000

Vikas Bhawan, District Bahraich

Bankers and Block Officials

Bankers Representatives	4
NGOs	2
Irrigation Officials	9
Other Officials	2
GIDS & WB Consultants	3
Total	20

Problems Pointed Out

1. Storage of canal water during Rabi season.
2. Due to inadequate number of siphons at appropriate places area around Imamganj Branch, particularly from Mahasi to Raipur Tharya is mostly water logged.
3. Farmers do not consider canal as their asset. They treat it as government property.
4. Farmers are not aware of improved agricultural/irrigation practices, improved agricultural tools. They need information about these and training for adopting new practices.

Suggestions

1. The advanced methods of agriculture, which have been beneficial in other countries, can be adopted in Bahraich due to similar climatic and social conditions. Emphasis should not shift to some of the profitable vegetables and cash crops.
2. The project should have provisions for:
 - (a) Training of farmers through local master trainers;
 - (b) Assured supply of genuine fertilizers and pesticides;
 - (c) Basic facilities for socio-economic and infrastructure development, particularly for the benefit of women.
3. There is need of micro land plan for socio-economic development of villagers.
4. Availability of credit facilities.

5. Due to a number of shortcomings of Banks in the past people have lost their faith and confidence in working of Banks. Illiterate and poor people visit Bank with some middlemen for their work as they have no confidence in Bank staff. Though the working of Banks has changed significantly the poor and the illiterates have still not developed confidence in the system.

Now the procedure for loaning, after introduction of Credit Card, has become very simple and if the farmer is a genuine person he gets a loan immediately for genuine reasons. Credit Card is issued on the basis of size of land holding and consumption needs of the farmers. The Banker's representatives felt the need of mutual trust between farmers and Banks particularly with regard to refund of loan in time.

6. A large population of male workers is working outside district Bahraich, due to their economic conditions. Now, the agricultural families have been economically strengthened through income of their family members from other sources. Their assets have now increased. Their standard of living increased – *kutcha* houses became *pucca*. Families with income from other sources have become almost self-reliant. They do not depend on support from financial institutions. Instead of saving they spend on improving their assets. They spend mainly on buying land, large land holders do save money after improving the social and economic status.

November 28, 2000

Village	Newada, District Bahraich		
Farmers Group	About	25 farmers	
	About	8 Irrigation Engineers	
	Total	33 persons	

A 5 kms. Long Canal was dug in 1995-96 but water does not reach after 3.5 kms. The village was not getting canal water.

In village Lakha Baundi is a very serious problem of water logging due to which at least 40 acres land remains water logged. No crop is sown on this land.

Problems Pointed Out

1. No Senior Basic School for girls
2. No Hospital
3. No electricity to government tubewell. No Kg64 and Kg32 due to which a large number of farmers are not able to get their land irrigated.
4. Jagda Nala for draining water is now filled with earth and garbage. This has resulted in serious problem of water logging in the area with the result about 250 Bigha land could not be cultivated since the last about 5 years.
5. Government's procurement price of paddy is Rs.510/- per quintal but the farmers get payment after about six months. They, therefore, prefer to sell their produce to grain dealers @ Rs.300/- per quintal.
6. The Bank is not giving loan to farmers of this village as about 90 per cent of them have not repaid their earlier loan and have, therefore, become defaulters.
7. Farmers complained that tubewell Kg72 was closed for the last about 3 years and in village Kasha Mohammadpur tubewell No.104 was out of order since a long time badly affecting about 40 acres land.

WUA

1. Farmers were willing to accept responsibility of maintaining canal and they were confident of better working under them.

November 29, 2000

Vikas Bhawan, District Bahraich

Elected Representatives

Irrigation Department Officials	11
DDO	1
Voluntary Agency	1
Cane Officer	1
Elected Representative (MLC)	1
World Bank Consultant	1
From GIDS	2
Total	18

The District Development Officer emphasized the need to pay serious attention to water management through canals and their outlets. Most of the tail end villages do not get canal water, which is a serious problem. A number of minors have remained incomplete.

The size as well as number of ponds have been reduced. Pond's water can be channelized and used effectively for irrigation through pumps.

Government Tubewells have been transferred to Gram Sabhas. Government Tubewells failed mainly because of their poor maintenance by the staff.

The District Cane Officer pointed out that the soil in the district is very good for sugarcane crop but due to highly inadequate irrigation facilities in the district in general and around the three Sugar Mills in particular (Chittora Block) production of sugarcane is very low. Despite such a shortcoming 25,000 hect. was under sugarcane cultivation including 2,500 hect. under improved quality.

The Irrigation Engineer conceded that only 20 per cent of the command area was covered under canal irrigation in the district.

Most of the cooperative societies meant for supplying seeds, fertilizers and pesticides were now defunct due to which farmers were not getting the supplies at reasonable rates and at appropriate time.

Some other problems related to irrigation and agriculture were as under:

1. Flooding and water logging is a very serious problem in the district due to which many villages were washed away during the last rainy season.

2. Some minors are still to be completed.
3. Water logging in the area surrounding canals is due to inadequate canal system.
4. WUAs can not work under the control of village panchayats/large farmers. Some officials must be associated with them. Water distribution committees were formed for distribution of Government Tubewell water but they failed due to politics and vested interests of committee members.
5. Centres for procurement of foodgrains should not operate for limited period. They should function throughout the year/season so that farmers are not exploited by big dealers/wholesalers.
6. Storage problem for potato.

Social Conditions

1. Low literacy rate (24.39 per cent), male 35.57 per cent and female 10.73 per cent due to which ignorance prevails. We, however, find in villages there are girls who have completed BA, MA or Teachers Training. The awareness for higher education among women was attributed to elections and reservation of seats for women. But women, as a social force, have still to be channelized and their contributions to social and economic activities have to be highlighted.

November 30, 2000

Vikas Bhawan, District Bahraich

Government Officials

Government Officials of Different Departments	9
Representatives of NGOs	3
World Bank Consultant	1
From GIDS	2
From Irrigation Department	11
Total	26

Problems Pointed Out**1. Health Problems**

Gastroenteritis and jaundice are common in the area which are water-borne diseases. Thus, safe source of drinking water is very much required. Due to water logging, malaria, Phylaria and encephalitis are prevalent. Steps are required to be taken to check mosquito breeding due to water logging.

Some Irrigation Department officials raised certain question about the viability of the project and the proposed water users' associations. Their questions included:

- (i) Whether the restructuring project will be viable in terms of cost-benefit?
- (ii) To what extent coverage of land under irrigation can be increased through this project?
- (iii) This is going to be a very costly project and whether additional revenue can be generated to repay the loan of the World Bank? Irrigation Department cannot repay the loan in the existing as well as proposed system.
- (iv) Farmers are not at all willing to form and participate in Water Users' Association.
- (v) Seenchpals have been withdrawn from Irrigation Department due to which revenue of about 140 crores per year of the Irrigation Department have come to standstill. But political leadership is not willing to restore them to the Department.
- (vi) All field workers have been transferred to the Panchayats. Panchayat system has failed. It is the political leadership which propagate the benefits of Panchayat system.

2. **Agriculture**

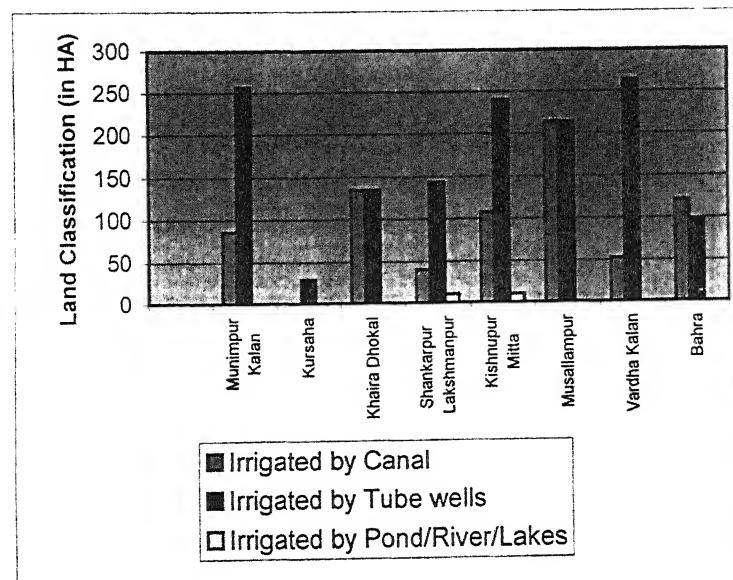
- (i) Agriculture Department is shrinking. Departmental staff is being reduced. Farmers are not able to get guidance from the Department. Their agricultural practices are not improving. Indiscriminate use of pesticide particularly in cauliflower has given rise to kidney problems among a sizeable section of people.
- (ii) Farmers are not getting adequate return of their produce. Marketing is a very serious problem for them. Soyabean, Rajma and Sunflower were introduced in the district as they give good return. The farmers who had produced them could not get fair price because of serious lack of marketing facilities.
- (iii) The Government is not looking at farmers as a crucial segment of economy and development. They are provided concessions in the form of subsidy on fertilizers and seeds. How will they benefit from the subsidy if the farmers do not have capacity to buy these inputs.
- (iv) Bureaucracy is not taking serious interest in the development of agriculture.
- (v) Imamganj branch design is such that the branch has increased water logging in the area. In fact, it has aggravated the problem.
- (vi) Minor Irrigation details in the district:

Shallow Tubewells	41,621
Boring under MWS	9,000
Free Boring for Scheduled Castes	13,900
Boring for General castes	38,500

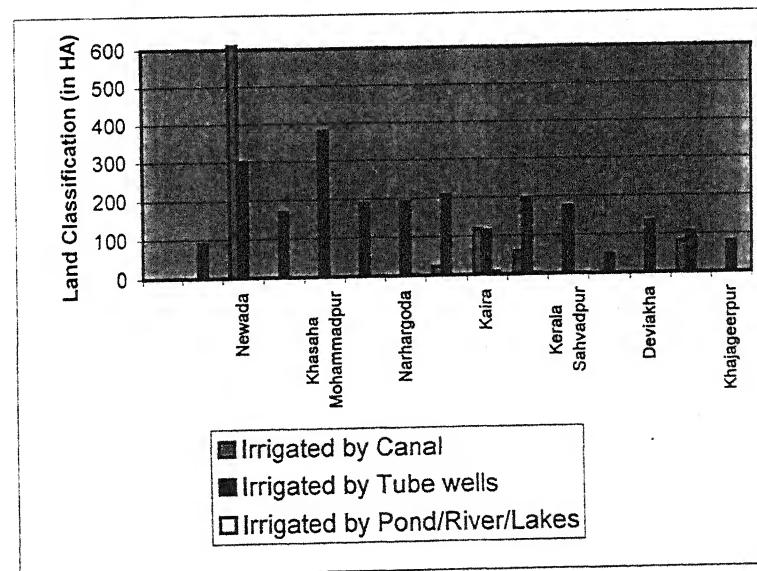
7. PROFILE OF SELECTED VILLAGES (GRAM SABHA AREA, I.E. MAIN VILLAGE AND HAMLETS)

Block/ Village	Minor	No. of Hamlets	Distance from Block HQ (km.)	Distance from District HQ (Km)	Geogra- phical Area (Ha.)	LAND CLASSIFICATION (IN HA.)						
						Culti- vated area	Uncul- tivated area	Total irrigated area	Irrigated by Canal	Irrigated by Tube- wells (Private)	Irrigated by Pond/ River/ Lakes	Area not irrigated
Table No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SHIVPUR												
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	17	9	30	681.000	477.000	204.000	342.000	85.500	256.500	—	135.000
Kursaha	-do-	0	21	33	143.596	132.770	10.824	28.688	—	28.688	—	104.084
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	3	12	25	697.000	562.000	86.000	269.000	134.500	134.500	—	293.000
Shankarpur Lakehmanpur	Dharmanpur	10	18	25	313.652	255.105	58.547	193.035	39.895	143.140	10.000	2.176
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	4	15	21	607.264	507.000	93.000	407.000	197.000	200.000	10	100.000
Musallampur	-do-	8	17	22	626.235	568.523	57.712	426.392	213.196	213.196	—	142.131
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	4	3	35	410.000	335.000	75.000	315.439	52.236	263.203	—	19.561
Behra	-do-	6	4	38	495.432	311.389	184.043	218.415	120.180	98.235	—	92.974
TEJWAPUR												
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	5	9	10	126.270	92.872	16.860	90.149	—	90.149	—	2.721
Newada	-do-	5	—	18	931.620	800.000	94.000	315.000	15.000	300.000	—	400.000
Lakkhababri	Maigla Raj	7	5	16	279.577	240.106	39.471	168.074	—	168.074	—	72.032
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	28	7	10	837.559	760.771	76.788	380.210	—	380.210	—	380.561
Behta Bhaya	-do-	3	4	16	519.000	440.000	64.000	189.000	—	189.000	—	250.000
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	8	5	22	387.139	315.764	71.375	193.592	—	190.271	3.321	122.172
Dokri	Fakhpur	3	12	27	525.124	473.677	51.447	229.341	22.868	206.473	—	—
Khaira	Imamganj	13	6	18	357.576	269.563	88.013	238.184	117.116	113.565	7.503	31.379
Ram Gari	-do-	12	8	21	331.480	285.887	45.593	255.862	58.275	194.128	3.459	30.025
Karsila Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	5	10	36	276.950	203.933	73.017	173.825	—	173.825	—	30.108
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	2	10	20	157.484	134.262	4.384	47.379	—	47.379	—	86.883
Devlakha	-do-	2	4	33	152.570	132.550	12.000	132.550	—	132.550	—	—
Bhileura Vasu	Fakhpur	16	8	27	511.479	402.600	59.448	184.889	80.109	104.780	—	217.711
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	13	6	16	188.190	127.359	60.831	80.145	—	79.139	1.008	47.214
BALAHIA												
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	9	8	38	315.306	238.208	51.327	79.816	20.000	55.225	4.591	158.392
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	6	4	38	264.712	207.240	67.404	108.162	—	108.162	—	99.078
MAHSI												
Banjeria	Neutala Raj.	6	3		221.660	196.716	24.830	103.700	—	103.700	—	92.300
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	4	15	12	198.422	146.644	6.278	146.644	—	146.644	—	—
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.	6	5	20	234.330	209.000	22.000	105.000	66.000	39.000	—	109.000
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	14	9	24	373.719	271.171	102.548	271.171	10.000	261.171	—	—
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	11	20	28	538.276	459.881	78.395	403.537	—	403.531	—	56.344
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	4	4	25	229.878	202.998	26.880	197.301	24.303	172.998	—	5.697
Vansh Purwa	-do-	3	5	24	295.642	253.527	42.115	207.000	52.000	155.000	—	46.527
JARWAL												
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	1	1	45	637.711	547.428	17.944	342.031	—	342.031	—	206.389
CHITTOURA												
Tediya	Dharmanpur	3	30	23	297.450	284.000	13.45	257.000	97.000	160.000	—	40.450

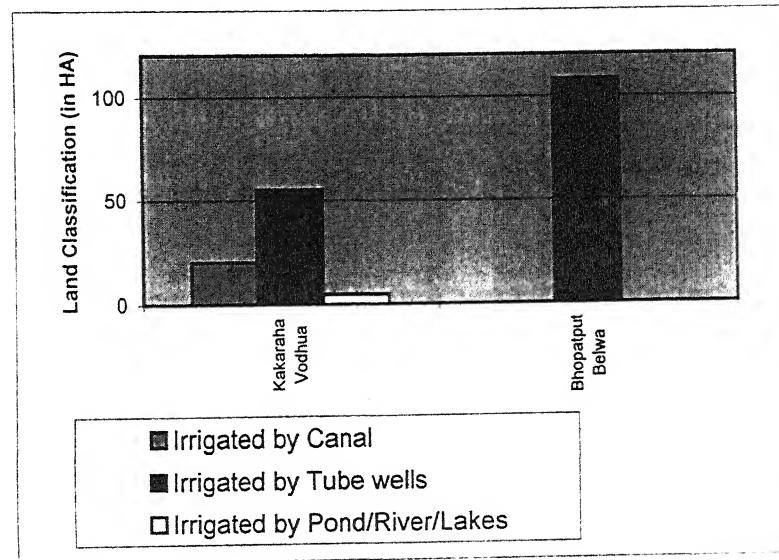
**Graph 7: Villagewise Sources of Irrigation
in Block SHIVPUR (Distt. Bahraich)**



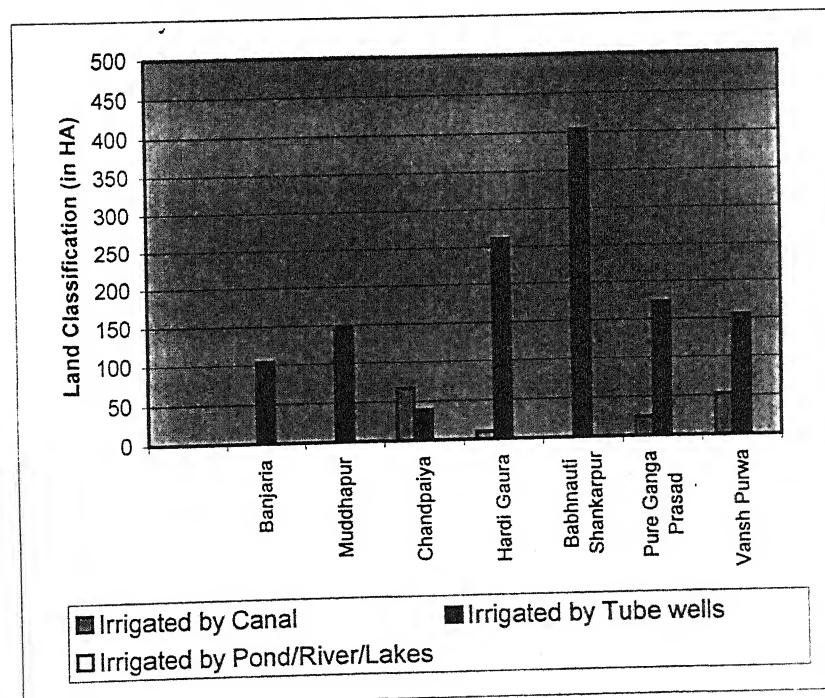
**Graph 8: Villagewise Sources of Irrigation in
Block TEJWAPUR (Distt. Bahraich)**



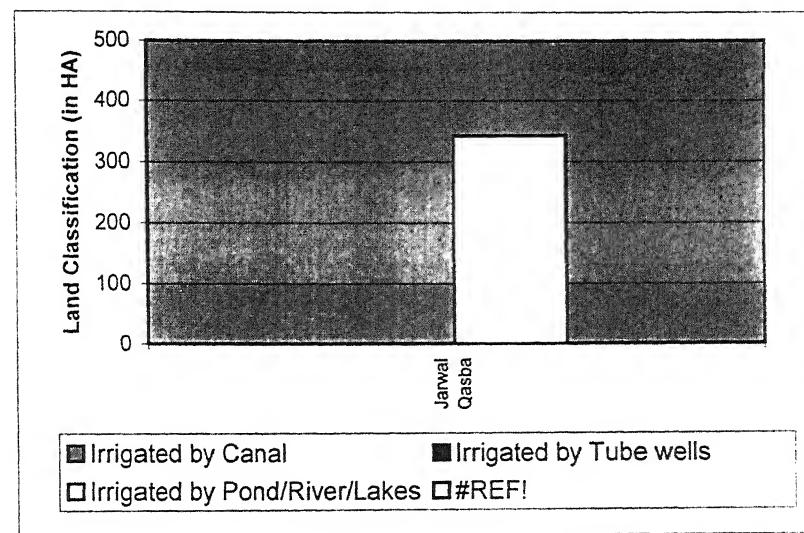
Graph 9: Villagewise Sources of Irrigation in Block BALAHA (Distt. Bahraich)



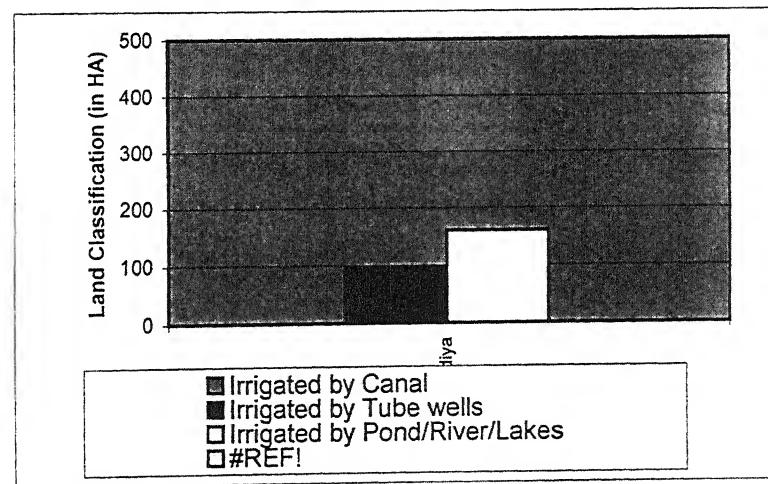
Graph 10: Villagewise Sources of Irrigation in Block MAHASI (Distt. Bahraich)



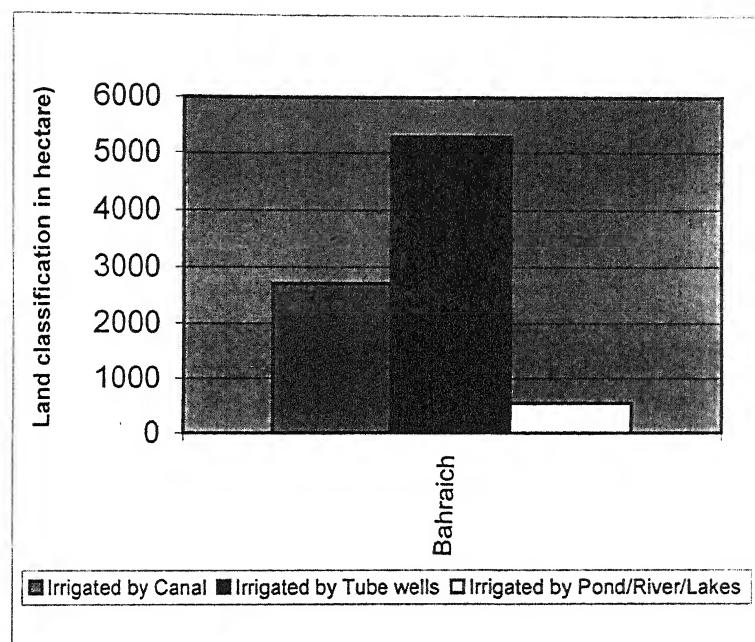
Graph 11: Villagewise Sources of Irrigation in Block JARWAL (Dist. Bahraich)



Graph 12: Villagewise Sources of Irrigation in Block CHITTOURA (Dist. Bahraich)



Graph-13 Sources of Irrigation in Distt. (Bharaich)



Block/ Village	Minor	LAND CLASSIFICATION (IN HA.)									
		Area affected by sodicity	Area affected by Water logging	Rockey area	Grazing area	Village common land	Panchayat land	Forest land	Area under Orchard	Area under Horticulture	Area under Habitation
Table No.	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	—	34.000	—	—	43.500	—	8.000	—	—	73.500
Kursaha	-do-	—	4.283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.491
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	—	35.000	—	—	4.000	—	—	5.000	—	36.000
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	—	0.758	—	—	6.374	0.379	—	—	8.537	5.956
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	18.000	12.000	10.000	—	12.000	3.000	—	10.000	—	15.000
Musallampur	-do-	10.185	—	—	—	14.732	—	—	3.864	—	7.085
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	—	10.339	—	—	15.461	—	—	29.200	—	15.000
Behra	-do-	4.564	23.756	—	—	8.597	3.459	11.275	15.864	—	14.569
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	—	—	—	—	9.196	1.204	—	3.306	—	12.834
Newada	-do-	—	—	—	—	3.828	0.200	—	—	—	20.000
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	—	9.277	8.301	3.538	10.195	—	—	—	—	7.010
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Berhta M.	—	2.000	—	2.071	2.831	—	—	3.220	—	15.477
Behtha Bhaya	-do-	—	37.000	—	—	64.000	—	—	—	—	26.000
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	—	12.139	—	—	14.859	3.328	—	3.479	—	26.531
Dokri	Fakhpur	9.836	1.547	—	—	18.988	0.204	—	24.748	—	12.074
Khaira	Imamganj	6.195	30.796	—	—	20.822	5.704	—	3.279	—	7.327
Ram Gari	-do-	—	13.192	—	—	5.424	2.473	—	—	—	13.230
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	—	4.808	3.688	—	16.402	2.497	—	11.365	—	3.420
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	—	2.420	2.024	0.514	8.475	—	—	1.237	0.872	5.320
Devialkha	-do-	—	4.594	1.919	—	11.214	—	—	—	—	4.577
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	—	21.052	—	—	13.071	—	—	1.247	2.523	11.538
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	—	0.833	—	—	14.569	3.378	—	2.435	—	2.313
BALABA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	—	17.190	—	—	13.539	11.397	—	5.160	—	7.463
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	—	1.403	0.856	—	13.185	—	—	5.209	1.013	6.005
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	—	4.727	—	0.243	—	—	—	8.212	—	5.636
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	2.682	—	—	—	8.960	—	—	2.000	—	1.387
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	—	—	—	—	0.323	—	—	—	—	8.327
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	25.313	12.181	—	—	9.513	—	—	37.983	—	18.153
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	30.160	9.732	—	—	3.638	4.473	—	11.378	—	12.093
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	—	2.175	—	—	3.377	—	—	15.000	—	4.132
Vansh Purwa	-do-	—	10.102	—	1.504	—	0.870	—	20.402	—	9.122
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	—	8.046	—	—	23.269	0.327	—	3.176	6.557	30.964
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmanpur	0.655	1.05	—	0.081	2.610	0.044	—	0.050	—	8.750

Block/ Village	Minor	POPULATION			DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY RELIGION					Average Family size
		Total Population	Male	Female	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	
Table No.	1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SHIVPUR										
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	6000	4000	2000	570	190	—	—	—	7
Kursaha	-do-	208	106	102	41	—	—	—	—	5
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	2262	1213	1049	336	112	—	—	—	5
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	1502	805	697	241	40	—	—	—	6
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	3358	1805	1553	492	150	—	—	—	5
Musallampur	-do-	2597	1397	1200	291	190	—	—	—	5.5
Verdaha Kalan	Imamganj	3626	1993	1633	686	36	—	—	—	5
Behra	-do-	2262	1213	1049	381	67	—	—	—	5
TEJWAPUR										
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	873	493	380	85	72	—	—	—	7
Newada	-do-	4887	2760	2127	282	88	—	—	—	6
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	1185	637	548	206	61	—	—	—	5
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	3996	2123	1873	569	74	—	—	—	6
Behta Bhaya	-do-	2239	1296	943	298	117	—	—	—	5
Nerhargoda	Nerhargoda	2453	1309	1147	187	295	—	—	—	5
Dokri	Fakhpur	2674	1430	1244	515	15	—	—	—	5
Khaira	Imamganj	2083	1143	940	149	233	—	—	—	5
Ram Gari	-do-	2659	1431	1228	354	98	—	—	—	6
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	1836	985	851	186	26	—	—	—	9
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	938	481	457	112	48	—	—	—	6
Deviakha	-do-	1178	618	560	162	53	—	—	—	6
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	2148	1166	928	400	27	—	—	—	5
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	809	434	375	92	63	—	—	—	5
BALAH										
Kakarahe Vodhua	-do-	2081	1074	1007	221	25	—	—	—	8
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	2053	1104	949	276	103	—	—	—	6
MAHSI										
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	1461	761	700	164	151	—	—	—	6
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	1187	631	556	177	74	—	—	—	5
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.	2323	1247	1076	380	89	—	—	—	5
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	3153	1707	1446	606	32	—	—	—	6
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	2789	1511	1278	315	53	—	—	—	8
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	1036	629	407	146	21	—	—	—	6
Vansh Purwa	-do-	1939	1014	925	224	276	—	—	—	4
JARWAL										
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	4470	2440	2030	236	437	—	—	—	6.5
CHITTOURA										
Tediya	Dharmanpur	1598	883	715	245	32	—	—	—	6

Block/ Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LITERACY														
		Total Literate	Male	Female	Total Illiterate	Male	Female	Primary	Secondary	Graduates	Post Graduate	Lawyers	Doctors	Engineers	Vocational Training	
Table No.	1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
SHIVPUR																
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	1000	700	300	900	500	400	813	157	23	5	1	1	—	—	
Kursaha	-do-	72	48	24	136	58	78	37	15	7	2	1	2	—	—	
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	441	245	196	1821	968	853	403	25	10	2	1	—	—	—	
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	487	356	131	1015	449	566	378	87	15	5	2	—	—	—	
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	1400	965	435	1958	840	1118	1135	256	4	1	1	4	—	—	
Musallampur	-do-	618	415	203	1979	982	997	318	212	9	3	—	2	—	—	
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	800	600	200	2826	1393	1433	727	45	19	7	2	—	—	—	
Behra	-do-	795	576	219	1467	637	830	639	128	17	9	2	—	—	—	
TEJWAPUR																
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	287	172	115	586	321	265	178	72	21	4	1	3	—	—	
Newada	-do-	1241	807	434	3646	1953	1693	535	418	250	25	3	5	—	5	
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	212	181	31	993	456	517	200	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	1243	775	468	2753	1348	1405	753	379	40	10	3	—	—	3	
Behta Bhaya	-do-	643	439	204	1596	857	739	280	217	22	5	—	2	—	—	
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	947	615	332	1506	694	815	653	239	33	17	3	—	—	2	
Dokri	Fakhpur	815	492	323	220	138	82	195	115	25	8	2	8	—	—	
Khaira	Imamganj	898	611	287	1185	532	653	714	149	18	7	3	2	—	—	
Ram Gari	-do-	897	663	234	1762	768	994	784	109	13	9	2	—	—	3	
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	734	447	287	1102	538	564	399	289	32	8	3	1	—	2	
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	328	196	132	610	285	325	274	31	15	2	3	1	2	—	
Devlikha	-do-	228	132	96	950	486	464	163	88	3	8	1	1	—	—	
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	538	305	233	1610	861	695	372	135	15	8	3	2	2	—	
Khalageerpur	Imamganj	307	209	98	502	225	277	212	87	6	2	—	—	—	—	
BALAHIA																
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	827	584	243	1254	490	764	629	163	15	12	5	—	—	—	
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	290	186	104	1763	918	845	89	34	5	2	1	—	—	—	
MAHSI																
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	263	191	72	1198	657	541	219	31	8	3	2	—	—	—	
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	332	181	151	855	450	405	221	105	3	1	—	2	—	—	
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.	929	608	321	1394	639	755	538	221	9	2	—	2	—	—	
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	1000	657	343	2153	1050	1103	867	97	24	5	3	—	1	3	
Bebhaneuti Shankarpur	-do-	897	689	208	1992	822	1070	767	97	27	6	—	—	—	—	
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	349	251	98	687	378	309	272	67	7	3	—	—	—	—	
Vansh Purwa	-do-	381	273	108	1558	848	710	256	57	23	20	5	—	—	—	
JARWAL																
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	1877	1145	732	2593	1295	1298	932	518	57	31	2	3	2	3	
CHITTOURA																
Tediya	Dharmanpur	790	660	130	808	308	500	355	280	12	7	5	1	1	—	

Block/ Village	Minor	LANDLESS HOUSEHOLD									
		General Caste Household		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Table No.	1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	—	—	9	3.38	23	7.64	7	7.29	39	5.12
Kursaha	-do-	—	—	2	11.11	3	3.75	—	—	5	12.20
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	3	2.38	9	5.84	8	14.29	12	10.71	32	7.14
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmapur	—	—	8	8.42	13	28.81	9	22.50	30	10.68
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	5	3.23	25	9.51	18	24.32	26	17.33	74	11.53
Musallampur	-do-	—	—	8	4.79	5	10.42	12	6.32	25	5.20
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	3	1.09	12	3.95	15	13.89	5	13.88	35	4.85
Behra	-do-	11	11.34	17	9.71	22	20.18	9	13.43	59	13.17
TEJWAPUR											
Jumla Jot	Jumla Jot	2	6.06	5	12.82	4	20.00	3	8.57	14	11.02
Newada	-do-	19	6.62	23	6.08	37	31.62	8	9.10	87	10.00
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	—	—	4	3.36	2	3.13	—	—	6	2.25
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	15	8.38	23	9.66	32	21.05	14	18.92	84	13.06
Behta Bhaya	-do-	—	—	20	11.56	18	23.08	14	11.76	52	12.47
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	2	5.71	14	16.87	12	17.39	47	15.93	75	15.56
Dokri	Fakhpur	2	0.93	15	6.07	12	22.65	3	20.00	32	6.04
Khaira	Imamganj	—	—	6	8.70	8	25.00	65	27.90	79	20.68
Ram Gari	-do-	12	16.90	32	16.33	21	24.14	32	32.65	97	21.46
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	3	6.38	17	15.89	8	25.00	5	19.23	33	15.67
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	7	21.88	12	18.75	8	50.00	10	20.83	37	23013
Devlakha	-do-	—	—	8	11.43	11	29.73	4	7.55	23	10.70
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	21	12.14	32	16.33	10	32.26	5	18.52	68	15.93
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	3	8.33	3	12.00	9	29.03	17	26.98	32	20.66
BALAHIA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	—	—	7	4.76	11	14.86	9	36.00	27	10.98
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	13	15.11	21	14.20	19	47.50	23	22.33	76	20.16
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Naubla Raj.	7	10.61	11	20.37	9	24.32	14	8.86	41	13.00
Muddhipur	Maigla Raj	7	10.14	9	9.78	5	31.25	17	22.97	38	15.14
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	10	8.55	25	16.34	17	15.45	15	16.85	67	14.29
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	—	—	7	3.23	18	8.04	4	4.55	29	4.55
Bahanauli Shankarpur	-do-	2	1.65	12	9.45	9	13.43	6	11.32	29	7.88
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	—	—	—	—	2	6.25	2	9.52	4	2.39
Vansh Purwa	-do-	11	9.48	5	10.64	17	27.87	27	9.78	60	12.00
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	—	—	8	6.25	7	31.43	52	11.90	67	9.96
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmapur	4	6.67	19	12.58	8	23.53	4	12.50	35	12.63

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARGINAL FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste Household		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Table No.	1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	49	55.09	163	61.27	241	80.06	66	68.75	519	68.19
Kursaha	-do-	4	26.67	5	27.78	1	12.50	-	-	10	24.39
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	44	34.92	48	31.17	32	57.14	58	51.74	182	40.63
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	43	48.31	48	50.53	38	66.67	20	50.00	149	53.02
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	112	72.25	173	65.78	38	51.35	94	62.67	417	64.95
Musallampur	-do-	32	42.11	96	57.49	33	68.75	131	68.75	292	60.71
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	216	78.83	231	75.97	82	75.93	23	63.89	552	76.45
Behra	-do-	43	44.33	102	58.29	63	57.80	43	64.18	251	56.03
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	16	48.48	16	41.03	13	65.00	23	65.71	68	53.54
Newada	-do-	91	31.70	116	30.69	78	66.67	43	48.86	328	37.70
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	11	47.83	98	82.36	59	92.18	58	95.08	226	84.64
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	53	29.61	102	42.86	84	55.26	52	70.27	291	49.00
Behta Bhaya	-do-	17	36.17	57	32.95	31	39.74	67	56.30	172	41.25
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	21	60.00	47	56.63	53	76.81	208	70.51	329	68.26
Dokri	Fakhpur	130	60.50	128	51.82	23	43.39	5	33.33	180	33.00
Khaira	Imamganj	23	47.92	44	63.77	24	75.00	110	47.21	201	52.62
Ram Gari	-do-	27	38.03	96	48.99	44	50.57	45	45.92	212	46.90
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	28	57.57	61	57.00	16	50.00	13	50.00	118	55.66
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	9	28.13	21	32.80	6	37.50	34	70.83	80	50.00
Devlakha	-do-	36	65.45	45	64.29	18	48.65	37	69.81	136	63.26
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	69	39.88	68	34.69	18	58.07	20	74.07	175	40.98
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	22	61.11	13	52.00	20	64.52	34	53.97	89	57.42
BALAJA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	-	-	98	66.67	55	74.32	13	52.00	166	67.48
Bhopatpur Behwa	-do-	35	40.70	72	48.65	18	45.00	65	63.10	190	50.40
MAHSI											
Barjaria	Nautala Raj	29	43.94	33	61.11	23	62.16	102	64.55	187	59.36
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	37	53.62	62	67.39	9	56.25	45	60.81	153	60.96
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.	74	63.25	91	59.48	77	70.00	62	69.66	304	64.82
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	63	57.80	153	70.50	183	81.69	74	84.10	473	74.13
Babhanuti Shankarpur	-do-	47	38.84	61	48.03	52	77.61	33	62.26	193	63.45
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	42	59.16	25	58.14	21	65.62	16	76.19	104	62.28
Vansh Purwa	-do-	49	42.24	16	34.04	29	47.54	159	57.61	253	50.60
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	36	49.32	70	54.69	17	48.57	174	39.82	297	44.13
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmanpur	22	36.66	102	67.54	12	35.29	14	43.75	150	54.15

Block/ Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SMALL FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste Household		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Table No.	1	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	29	32.58	97	36.47	37	12.29	19	19.70	182	23.91
Kursaha	-do-	5	33.33	4	22.22	4	50.00	-	-	13	31.71
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	58	46.03	72	46.75	15	26.79	36	32.14	181	40.40
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	28	31.46	31	32.63	6	10.53	9	22.50	74	26.33
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	26	16.77	50	19.01	17	22.97	26	17.33	119	18.54
Musallampur	-do-	28	36.84	42	25.15	9	18.75	36	18.95	115	23.91
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	50	18.25	55	18.09	11	10.19	7	19.44	123	17.04
Behra	-do-	29	29.90	39	22.29	21	19.27	12	17.91	101	22.54
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	12	36.36	14	35.90	3	15.00	7	20.00	36	28.35
Newada	-do-	109	37.98	163	43.12	2	1.71	32	36.36	306	35.17
Lakhhabairi	Maigla Raj	9	39.13	11	9.24	3	4.69	1	1.64	24	8.99
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	72	40.22	81	34.03	36	23.68	8	10.81	197	27.53
Behta Bhaya	-do-	14	29.79	72	41.62	29	37.18	27	22.70	142	34.05
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	7	20.00	13	15.66	4	5.80	27	9.15	51	10.58
Dokri	Fakhpur	67	31.00	85	34.41	18	33.96	7	46.67	283	53.40
Khaira	Imamganj	18	37.50	17	24.64	-	-	37	15.88	72	18.85
Ram Gari	-do-	23	32.99	55	28.06	19	21.84	17	17.36	114	25.22
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	11	23.40	22	20.56	8	25.00	8	30.77	49	23.11
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	13	40.63	27	42.19	2	12.50	3	6.25	35	21.88
Devlakha	-do-	17	30.91	12	17.14	8	21.62	12	22.64	49	22.80
Bhilauro Vasu	Fakhpur	57	32.95	64	32.65	2	6.45	2	7.41	125	29.27
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	8	22.22	6	24.00	2	6.45	10	15.87	26	16.77
BALABA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	-	-	29	19.73	8	10.81	3	12.00	40	16.26
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	31	36.05	46	31.08	3	7.50	5	4.85	85	22.55
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	23	34.84	7	12.96	5	13.51	38	24.05	73	23.17
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	21	30.43	18	19.57	2	12.50	11	14.86	52	20.72
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.	28	23.93	31	20.26	16	14.55	9	10.11	84	17.91
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	29	26.60	53	24.42	23	10.27	8	9.09	113	17.72
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	55	45.45	45	35.43	6	8.96	14	26.42	120	32.61
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	21	29.58	18	41.86	9	28.13	3	14.29	51	30.54
Vansh Purwa	-do-	47	40.51	23	48.94	15	24.59	83	30.07	68	33.60
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	32	43.84	38	29.69	11	31.43	157	35.93	238	35.36
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmanpur	20	33.33	22	14.56	14	41.18	11	34.38	67	24.18

Block/ Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LARGE FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste Household		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Table No.	1	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	11	12.35	6	3.38	—	—	4	4.17	21	2.75
Kursaha	-do-	6	40.00	7	38.89	—	—	—	—	13	31.71
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	21	16.67	25	16.23	1	1.79	6	5.36	53	11.83
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	18	20.22	8	8.42	—	—	2	5.00	28	9.96
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	12	7.74	15	5.70	1	1.35	4	2.67	32	4.98
Musallampur	-do-	16	21.05	21	12.51	1	2.08	11	5.79	49	10.19
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	5	1.83	6	1.97	—	—	1	2.78	12	1.66
Behra	-do-	14	14.43	17	9.71	3	2.75	3	4.48	37	8.26
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	3	9.09	4	10.26	—	—	2	5.71	9	7.09
Newada	-do-	68	23.69	76	20.11	—	—	5	5.08	149	17.13
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	3	11.04	6	5.04	—	—	2	3.28	11	4.12
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	39	21.79	32	13.45	—	—	—	—	71	10.42
Behta Bhaya	-do-	16	34.04	24	13.87	—	—	11	9.24	51	12.23
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	5	14.29	9	10.84	—	—	13	4.41	27	5.60
Dokri	Fakharpur	16	7.40	19	7.69	—	—	—	—	35	6.60
Khaira	Imamganj	7	14.58	2	2.90	—	—	21	9.01	30	7.85
Ram Gari	-do-	9	12.68	13	6.63	3	3.45	4	4.82	29	6.42
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakharpur	5	10.64	7	6.54	—	—	—	—	12	5.66
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	3	9.38	4	6.25	—	—	1	2.08	8	5.00
Devliakha	-do-	2	3.64	5	7.14	—	—	—	—	7	3.26
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakharpur	26	15.03	32	16.33	1	3.23	—	—	59	13.82
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	3	8.33	3	12.00	—	—	2	3.75	8	5.16
BALAHIA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	—	—	13	8.84	—	—	—	—	13	5.28
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	7	8.14	9	6.08	—	—	10	9.71	26	6.90
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	7	10.61	3	5.56	—	—	4	2.53	14	4.44
Muddhepur	Maigla Raj	4	5.80	3	3.26	—	—	1	1.35	8	3.19
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	5	4.27	6	3.92	—	—	3	3.37	14	2.99
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	17	15.60	4	1.84	—	—	2	2.27	23	3.60
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	17	14.05	9	7.09	—	—	—	—	26	7.07
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	8	11.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4.79
Vansh Purwa	-do-	9	7.75	3	6.38	—	—	7	2.54	25	5.00
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qesba	Jarwal Raj	5	6.85	12	9.38	—	—	54	12.36	71	10.55
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmanpur	14	23.33	8	5.29	—	—	3	9.38	25	9.02

Block/Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TOTAL FARMERS (HOUSEHOLD)									
		General Caste Household		Backward Household		SC Household		Muslim Household		Total	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Table No.	1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	89	11.40	266	36.39	301	39.55	96	12.61	761	100.00
Kursaha	-do-	15	36.59	18	43.90	8	19.51	—	—	41	100.00
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	126	28.13	154	34.38	56	12.50	112	25.00	448	100.00
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dhermanpur	89	31.67	95	33.80	57	20.28	40	14.23	281	100.00
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	155	24.14	263	40.97	74	11.53	150	23.36	642	100.00
Musallampur	-do-	76	15.80	167	34.72	48	9.98	190	35.50	481	100.00
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	274	37.95	304	42.11	108	14.96	36	4.99	722	100.00
Behra	-do-	97	21.65	175	39.06	109	24.33	67	14.96	448	100.00
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	33	25.98	39	30.71	20	15.75	35	27.55	127	100.00
Newada	-do-	287	32.99	378	43.45	117	13.45	88	10.11	870	100.00
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	23	8.61	119	44.57	64	23.97	61	22.85	267	100.00
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	179	27.84	238	37.01	152	23.64	74	11.51	643	100.00
Behta Bhaya	-do-	47	11.27	173	41.19	78	18.71	119	28.54	417	100.00
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	35	7.26	83	17.22	69	14.32	295	61.20	482	100.00
Dokri	Fakhpur	215	40.60	247	46.60	53	10.00	15	2.83	530	100.00
Khaira	Imamganj	48	12.57	69	18.06	32	8.38	233	60.99	382	100.00
Ram Gari	-do-	71	15.71	196	43.36	87	19.25	98	21.68	452	100.00
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	47	22.17	107	50.47	32	15.09	26	12.26	212	100.00
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	32	20.00	64	40.00	16	10.00	48	30.00	160	100.00
Devlakha	-do-	55	25.58	70	32.56	37	17.21	53	24.65	215	100.00
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	173	40.52	196	45.90	31	7.26	27	6.32	427	100.00
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	36	23.23	25	16.13	31	20.00	63	40.65	155	100.00
BALAHIA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	—	—	147	59.76	74	30.08	25	10.16	246	100.00
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	86	22.81	148	39.26	40	10.61	103	27.32	377	100.00
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	66	20.90	54	17.14	37	11.74	158	50.15	315	100.00
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	69	27.49	92	36.65	16	6.38	74	29.48	251	100.00
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	117	24.95	153	32.62	110	23.45	89	18.98	469	100.00
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	109	17.08	217	34.10	224	35.11	88	13.80	638	100.00
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	121	32.88	127	34.51	67	10.21	53	14.40	368	100.00
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	71	42.52	43	25.75	32	19.16	21	12.51	167	100.00
Varsh Purwa	-do-	116	23.20	47	9.40	61	12.20	276	55.20	500	100.00
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	73	10.85	128	19.02	35	5.20	437	64.93	673	100.00
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dhermanpur	60	21.66	151	54.51	34	12.27	32	11.55	277	100.00

Block/ Village	Minor	CATTLE POPULATION				CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON LAND HOLDINGS BASIS				
		No. of Cows	Buffaloes	Goat/Sheep	Others	Total Household	Landless Households	Marginal Farm Households	Small Farm Households	Large Farm Households
Table No.	1	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
SHIVPUR										
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	161	93	193	79	761	39	519	182	25
Kursaha	-do-	22	31	15	-	41	5	10	13	13
Kheira Dhokal	Khaira	235	368	324	-	448	32	182	181	53
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	87	103	65	77	281	30	149	74	28
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	100	300	1000	260	642	74	417	119	32
Musallampur	-do-	123	178	1200	-	481	25	292	115	49
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	175	181	215	271	722	35	552	123	12
Behra	-do-	57	189	45	109	448	59	251	101	37
TEJWAPUR										
Jumiajot	Jumiajot	85	72	154	-	127	14	68	36	9
Newada	-do-	350	500	800	-	870	87	328	306	149
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	50	200	350	135	267	6	226	24	11
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	534	1052	1800	200	643	84	315	177	67
Behta Bhaya	-do-	100	500	550	530	417	71	175	144	27
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	127	431	225	315	482	75	329	51	27
Dokri	Fakhpur	69	52	935	-	530	32	180	283	35
Khaira	Imamganj	35	109	235	157	382	79	201	72	30
Ram Gari	-do-	55	109	87	186	452	97	212	114	29
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	41	93	87	107	212	33	118	49	12
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	105	138	210	-	160	37	80	35	8
Devlakha	-do-	87	109	768	-	215	23	136	49	7
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	147	221	1135	-	427	68	175	125	59
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	14	58	77	85	155	32	89	26	8
BALAHIA										
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	71	207	220	325	246	27	166	40	13
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	30	170	2200	3504	377	76	190	85	26
MAHSI										
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	140	250	1000	200	315	41	187	73	14
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	58	160	200	12	251	38	153	52	8
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	432	587	2178	-	469	67	304	84	14
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	1000	800	1500	500	638	29	473	113	23
Babhanuti Shankarpur	-do-	132	203	68	103	368	29	193	120	29
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	37	89	32	93	167	4	104	51	8
Vansh Punwa	-do-	205	125	250	150	500	60	322	99	19
JARWAL										
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	357	497	1278	3250	673	67	297	238	71
CHITTOURA										
Tediya	Dharmanpur	121	97	175	280	277	35	150	67	25

Block/ Village	Minor	BACKWARD CASTES							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
SHIVPUR									
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	97	103.000	163	46.000	6	24.000	266	173.000
Kursaha	-do-	4	6.600	5	3.250	7	25.900	16	35.750
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	72	118.800	48	31.000	25	80.700	145	230.500
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dhamanpur	31	52.210	48	19.516	8	24.650	87	96.384
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	50	82.500	173	97.790	15	39.750	238	220.040
Musallampur	-do-	42	70.560	96	62.400	21	71.720	159	204.680
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	55	71.500	231	60.590	6	13.380	292	145.470
Behra	-do-	39	63.217	102	52.680	17	43.460	158	159.351
TEJWAPUR									
Jumiajot	Jumiajot	14	17.500	16	5.600	4	11.820	34	34.920
Newada	-do-	163	209.480	116	40.600	76	154.280	355	404.360
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	11	15.000	98	75.000	6	20.000	115	110.000
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	81	121.500	102	66.300	32	115.900	215	303.700
Behta Bhaya	-do-	72	97.200	57	37.050	24	63.580	153	197.830
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	13	20.317	47	21.740	9	31.790	69	73.841
Dokri	Fakharpur	85	123.250	128	60.560	19	39.900	232	223.710
Khaira	Imamganj	17	24.379	44	30.396	2	5.387	63	60.162
Ram Gari	-do-	55	74.262	96	46.960	13	31.950	164	153.178
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakharpur	22	32.432	61	34.709	7	24.460	90	91.600
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	27	40.500	21	11.000	4	17.000	52	68.500
Devlakha	-do-	12	18.600	45	16.750	5	11.150	62	46.500
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakharpur	64	96.400	68	27.200	32	70.400	164	194.000
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	6	9.880	13	5.470	3	12.450	22	27.802
BALAHIA									
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	29	44.340	98	77.340	13	75.510	140	197.177
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	46	63.260	72	15.120	9	19.800	127	98.180
MAHSI									
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	7	10.680	33	19.730	3	7.310	43	37.215
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	18	27.560	62	21.080	3	6.750	83	55.390
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj	31	35.340	91	22.750	6	13.220	128	71.310
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj	53	83.158	153	63.080	4	10.069	210	156.307
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	45	74.265	61	51.380	9	31.770	115	157.413
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	18	32.279	25	19.727	—	—	43	52.004
Vansh Purwa	-do-	10	13.319	29	11.100	3	6.110	42	30.530
JARWAL									
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	38	49.400	70	17.500	12	25.800	120	92.700
CHITTOURA									
Tediya	Dhamanpur	23	38.800	102	73.200	8	22.080	133	134.080

Block/ Village	Minor	SCHEDULED CASTES							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
SHIVPUR									
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	37	45.000	241	78.000	—	—	278	123.000
Kursaha	-do-	4	6.000	1	0.500	—	—	5	6.500
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	15	18.450	32	13.440	1	2.400	48	34.290
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	6	9.173	38	11.312	—	—	44	20.485
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	17	17.340	38	13.300	1	2.020	56	32.660
Musalkampur	-do-	9	12.150	33	18.480	1	2.500	43	33.130
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	11	11.550	82	17.680	—	—	93	29.230
Behra	-do-	21	32.289	63	38.380	3	7.542	87	78.206
TEJWAPUR									
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	3	3.450	13	2.600	—	—	16	6.050
Newada	-do-	2	2.150	78	19.500	—	—	80	21.650
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	3	4.000	59	45.000	—	—	62	49.000
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	36	41.400	84	43.680	—	—	120	85.080
Behta Bhaya	-do-	29	39.250	31	13.950	—	—	60	50.200
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	4	6.1407	53	18.780	—	—	57	24.882
Dokri	Fakharpur	18	24.300	23	8.050	—	—	41	32.350
Khaira	Imamganj	—	—	24	10.136	—	—	24	10.136
Ram Gari	-do-	19	21.680	44	17.880	3	6.790	66	46.351
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakharpur	8	12.504	16	13.563	—	—	24	26.067
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	2	2.700	6	1.500	—	—	8	4.200
Devlakha	-do-	8	9.600	18	3.600	—	—	26	13.200
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakharpur	2	2.150	18	4.140	1	2.200	21	8.490
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	2	3.000	20	8.280	—	—	22	11.275
BALABA									
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	8	12.980	55	32.440	—	—	63	45.424
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	3	3.750	18	2.160	—	—	21	5.910
MAHSI									
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	5	8.750	23	11.140	—	—	28	19.889
Muddhepur	Maigla Raj	2	2.440	9	1.800	—	—	11	4.240
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	16	17.600	77	17.710	—	—	93	35.310
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	23	30.100	183	72.090	—	—	206	102.186
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	6	9.620	52	32.570	—	—	58	42.182
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	9	15.725	21	175.420	—	—	30	33.267
Vansh Purwa	-do-	9	11.716	35	13.020	—	—	44	24.734
JARWAL									
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	11	11.550	17	4.080	—	—	28	15.630
CHITTOURA									
Tediya	Dharmanpur	14	17.360	12	5.400	—	—	26	22.760

Block/ Village	Minor	GENERAL CASTES AND MUSLIMS							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
SHIVPUR									
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	48	60.000	115	46.000	15	75.000	178	181.000
Kurseha	-do-	5	8.750	4	3.160	6	25.500	15	37.410
Kheira Dhokal	Kheira	94	142.520	102	60.500	27	94.190	223	297.210
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmapur	37	62.180	63	30.160	20	63.340	120	155.700
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	52	88.400	206	124.500	16	41.400	274	254.300
Musalfampur	-do-	64	112.000	163	112.350	27	106.360	245	330.710
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	57	75.750	239	70.550	6	14.000	302	160.300
Behra	-do-	41	66.740	86	44.910	17	45.450	144	159.902
TEJWAPUR									
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	19	25.900	39	12.150	5	13.850	63	51.900
Newade	-do-	141	172.090	134	54.450	73	150.450	348	373.990
Lakhababri	Maigra Raj	10	26.380	69	57.000	5	36.000	84	110.382
Khasha Mohammadpur	Bheta M.	80	121.600	1050	76.430	39	173.960	224	371.990
Behta Bhaya	-do-	41	67.750	84	54.070	27	70.150	152	191.970
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	34	56.420	229	100.080	18	72.700	281	229.180
Dokri	Fakhpur	74	111.640	135	67.580	16	38.400	225	217.620
Khaira	Imamganj	55	83.030	133	82.910	28	69.650	216	235.590
Ram Gari	-do-	40	53.950	72	35.850	13	95.400	125	124.990
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	19	28.500	41	31.430	5	17.320	65	77.249
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	16	25.650	43	23.750	4	12.150	63	61.550
Devlakha	-do-	29	42.120	73	26.230	2	4.500	104	72.850
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	59	97.530	89	41.480	26	61.100	174	100.110
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	18	24.508	56	28.130	5	24.140	79	76.774
BALABA									
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	3	4.230	13	8.570	—	—	16	12.790
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	36	44.800	100	20.350	17	38.000	153	103.15
MAHSI									
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	63	34.920	131	85.490	9	19.200	203	139.612
Muddhapur	Maigra Raj	32	47.660	82	27.750	5	11.600	119	87.010
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj	37	47.880	136	37.700	8	16.800	181	102.380
Hardi Geura	Hardi Raj	29	38.090	63	34.060	17	43.080	109	115.226
Bathanati Shankarpur	-do-	69	120.910	80	57.540	17	69.540	166	247.982
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	24	41.560	58	49.520	8	23.770	90	114.841
Vanash Purwa	-do-	80	96.310	258	66.670	16	35.280	348	198.252
JARWAL									
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	189	245.690	210	64.800	59	128.600	458	439.090
CHITTOURA									
Tediya	Dharmapur	30	54.390	36	27.200	17	46.570	83	127.160

Block/ Village	Minor	TOTAL							
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers		Large Farmers		Total Number	Total Area (ha.)
		No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)	No.	Area (Ha.)		
Table No.	1	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
SHIVPUR									
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	182	208.000	519	170.000	21	99.000	722	477.000
Kursaha	-do-	13	21.350	10	6.910	13	51.400	36	79.660
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	181	279.770	182	104.940	53	177.290	416	562.000
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmapur	74	123.570	149	61.000	28	88.000	251	272.572
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	119	188.240	417	235.590	32	83.170	568	507.000
Musallampur	-do-	119	194.710	292	193.230	49	180.580	456	568.520
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	123	158.800	552	148.820	12	27.380	687	335.000
Behra	-do-	101	162.250	251	135.960	37	96.250	389	394.459
TEJWAPUR									
Jumiajot	Jumiajot	36	46.850	68	20.350	9	25.670	113	92.870
Newada	-do-	306	383.720	328	111.550	149	304.730	783	800.000
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	24	36.380	226	177.000	11	56.000	261	269.382
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	197	284.500	291	186.410	71	157.600	559	760.770
Behta Bhaya	-do-	142	201.200	172	105.070	51	133.730	365	440.000
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	51	82.840	329	140.590	27	104.470	407	327.903
Dokri	Fakharpur	177	259.190	286	136.190	35	78.300	498	473.680
Khaira	Imamganj	72	107.410	201	123.440	30	75.040	303	305.889
Ram Gari	-do-	114	149.890	212	100.490	29	74.150	355	324.519
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakharpur	41	79.439	118	79.703	12	41.770	179	194.916
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	35	68.850	80	36.250	8	29.150	123	134.250
Devlakha	-do-	49	70.320	136	46.580	7	15.650	192	132.550
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakharpur	125	196.080	175	72.820	59	133.700	359	402.600
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	26	37.380	89	41.870	8	36.600	123	115.851
BALAJA									
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	40	61.550	166	118.340	13	75.510	219	255.400
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	85	111.810	190	37.630	26	57.800	301	207.240
MAHSI									
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	75	54.350	187	116.370	12	26.510	274	196.716
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	52	77.660	153	50.630	8	18.350	213	146.640
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	84	100.820	304	78.160	14	30.020	402	209.000
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	105	151.340	399	169.240	21	53.140	525	373.719
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	120	204.790	193	141.480	26	101.310	339	447.577
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	51	89.560	104	86.890	8	23.770	163	200.112
Vansh Purwa	-do-	99	121.350	322	90.770	19	41.390	434	253.516
JARWAL									
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	238	306.640	297	86.380	71	154.400	606	547.420
CHITTOURA									
Tediya	Dharmapur	67	110.550	150	105.800	25	67.650	242	284.000

Block/Village	Minor	NUMBER OF LANDLESS HOUSEHOLDS AND CASTES			
		S.C.	O.B.C.	General Castes	Total
Table No.	1	137	138	139	140
SHIVPUR					
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	23	9	7	39
Kursaha	-do-	3	2	—	5
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	8	8	15	32
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	13	8	9	30
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	18	25	31	74
Musallampur	-do-	5	8	12	25
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	15	12	8	35
Behra	-do-	22	17	20	59
TEJWAPUR					
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	4	5	5	14
Newada	-do-	37	23	27	87
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	2	4	—	6
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	32	23	25	84
Behta Bharya	-do-	18	20	14	52
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	12	14	49	75
Dokri	Fakharpur	12	15	5	32
Khaira	Imamganj	8	6	65	79
Ram Gari	-do-	21	32	44	97
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakharpur	8	17	8	33
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	8	12	17	37
Devakha	-do-	11	8	4	23
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakharpur	10	32	26	68
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	9	3	20	32
BALABA					
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	11	7	9	27
Bhopetpur Belwa	-do-	19	21	36	76
MAHSI					
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	9	11	21	41
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	5	9	24	38
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	17	25	25	67
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	24	5	—	29
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	9	12	8	29
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	2	—	2	4
Vansh Purwa	-do-	17	5	38	48
JARWAL					
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	7	8	52	67
CHITTOURA					
Tediya	Dharmanpur	8	22	5	35

Block/ Village	Minor	LABOUR'S USE PATTERN					
		Agricultural Labours	Male	Female	Non-Agricultural Labours	Male	Female
Table No.	1	151	152	153	154	155	156
SHIVPUR							
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	273	163	110	169	101	68
Kursaha	-do-	40	31	9	15	12	2
Khaira Dhokai	Khaira	512	267	245	638	414	224
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	187	133	54	106	93	13
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	428	232	196	632	416	216
Musalampur	-do-	478	271	207	635	407	228
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	231	175	56	376	264	112
Behra	-do-	217	164	53	183	170	13
TEJWAPUR							
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	132	69	63	83	52	31
Newada	-do-	868	462	406	1235	863	372
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	200	130	70	150	150	—
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	465	263	202	1286	1154	132
Behta Bhaya	-do-	372	201	171	588	340	248
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	106	74	32	89	76	13
Dokri	Falkhpur	700	435	265	875	738	137
Khaira	Imamganj	177	114	63	185	167	18
Ram Gari	-do-	207	163	44	187	173	14
Karela Sahvadpur	Falkhpur	87	64	23	75	66	9
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	141	84	54	234	137	97
Devlakha	-do-	137	74	63	549	482	67
Bhilaura Vasu	Falkhpur	325	231	94	452	383	69
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	47	34	13	32	32	—
BALAHIA							
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	107	84	23	83	71	12
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	379	232	147	1028	815	213
MAHSI							
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	307	259	48	100	85	15
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	125	72	53	160	110	50
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	438	236	202	478	340	138
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	553	386	167	313	220	93
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	189	177	12	277	188	89
Pure Genga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	87	68	19	89	77	12
Vansh Purwa	-do-	167	108	59	95	62	33
JARWAL							
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	886	493	393	1291	904	387
CHITTOURA							
Tediya	Dharmanpur	682	500	182	476	378	98

Block/Village	Minor	Destitute	Old Men	Women	Child	Handicapped Men	INCOME, POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY					
							Total No. of Family	Income		Family Size		
								Agricultural	Others	Large	Middle	Small
Table No.	1	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167
SHIVPUR												
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	—	21	25	267	10	761	—	—	127	383	251
Kursaha	-do-	4	1	1	—	2	41	—	—	12	8	21
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	24	9	7	2	6	448	—	—	123	189	136
Shankarpur Lakhmanpur	Dharmanpur	25	9	7	3	6	281	—	—	85	113	83
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	24	9	5	2	8	642	—	—	385	47	210
Musallampur	-do-	4	1	1	—	2	481	—	—	178	97	206
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	65	13	11	31	9	722	—	—	80	413	229
Behra	-do-	36	13	5	7	11	448	—	—	172	187	89
TEJWAPUR												
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	7	3	1	1	2	127	—	—	42	48	37
Newada	-do-	39	20	4	3	12	870	—	—	313	292	265
Laikkhabairi	Maigia Raj	2	—	—	—	2	267	—	—	205	50	12
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	36	14	10	—	12	643	—	—	218	238	187
Behta Bhaya	-do-	21	8	5	—	8	417	—	—	112	178	127
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	35	13	9	7	6	482	—	—	143	169	170
Dokri	Fakhpur	15	3	2	4	6	530	—	—	135	110	285
Khaira	Imamganj	42	13	9	8	12	382	—	—	109	186	87
Ram Gari	-do-	61	25	15	10	11	452	—	—	103	236	113
Kareta Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	26	5	4	8	9	212	—	—	52	87	73
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	6	2	—	1	3	160	—	—	35	78	47
Devlakha	-do-	16	8	1	2	5	215	—	—	73	75	67
Bhilaora Vasu	Fakhpur	10	2	2	1	5	427	—	—	96	179	152
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	11	2	2	3	4	155	—	—	32	44	79
BALAJA												
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	24	7	3	5	9	246	—	—	83	106	57
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	13	3	1	2	7	377	—	—	89	161	127
MAHSI												
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	107	20	27	40	20	315	—	—	63	173	79
Muddhapur	Maigia Raj	11	6	3	—	2	251	—	—	58	90	103
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj	14	5	3	2	4	469	—	—	138	152	179
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj	139	50	35	39	15	638	—	—	87	367	184
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	57	27	8	9	13	368	—	—	125	178	65
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	23	4	3	7	9	167	—	—	47	78	42
Vansh Purwa	-do-	49	12	17	10	10	500	—	—	62	341	97
JARWAL												
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	11	2	3	2	4	673	—	—	258	237	178
CHITTOURA												
Tediya	Dharmanpur	8	6	2	—	1	277	—	—	72	181	24

Block/ Village	Minor	INCOME PROFILE									
		Employed (No.)	Unemployed (No.)	Under-employed (No.)	Agri. Wage Labour (No.)	Other Wage Labour (No.)	Both Labour (No.)	Family Labour (No.)	Male	Female	No. of BPL Household
Table No.	1	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	53	191	289	273	169	442	—	—	—	77
Kursaha	-do-	38	102	46	40	15	55	22	12	10	8
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	239	957	398	512	638	1150	226	117	109	242
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	18	57	38	187	106	293	32	24	8	79
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	514	1567	621	428	632	1060	175	90	85	200
Musallampur	-do-	339	1268	507	478	635	1113	135	74	61	402
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	33	41	111	219	187	406	59	41	18	171
Behra	-do-	37	56	107	217	183	400	51	38	13	149
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	198	432	157	132	84	215	87	46	41	17
Newada	-do-	407	1629	679	868	1235	2103	211	108	103	415
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	350	30	100	200	150	300	375	250	125	200
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	505	1887	810	465	1286	1751	378	210	168	432
Behta Bhaya	-do-	303	1065	408	372	588	960	187	100	87	232
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	21	17	45	106	89	195	19	14	5	109
Dokri	Fakhpur	321	1392	428	700	875	1575	425	240	185	190
Khaira	Imamganj	32	14	85	177	185	362	32	24	8	109
Ram Gari	-do-	71	109	98	207	187	394	68	40	28	129
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	32	21	65	87	75	162	21	10	11	—
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	77	499	192	141	234	375	113	73	40	38
Devlakha	-do-	178	706	294	137	549	686	172	99	73	18
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	181	1175	452	325	452	777	209	122	87	332
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	15	12	44	47	32	79	5	5	—	43
BALAJA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	71	23	21	107	83	190	21	13	8	81
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	235	939	391	379	1028	1407	278	166	112	334
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	49	181	369	307	97	404	307	259	48	180
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	152	606	252	125	160	285	172	93	79	30
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	475	1045	380	338	478	816	258	148	110	300
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	153	267	459	553	313	866	380	245	135	373
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	53	47	109	277	189	466	28	19	9	109
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	12	18	58	87	89	176	23	18	5	41
Vansh Purwa	-do-	42	113	231	167	92	259	148	104	44	125
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	395	2367	1183	886	1291	2177	178	99	79	243
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmanpur	—	—	—	682	6	688	18	18	—	196

Block/ Village	Minor	MIGRATION				SMALL FARMERS			MARGINAL FARMERS			BIG FARMERS					
		Migrated to other places	Reasons for out-migration	Migrated to village from other place	Reasons for in-migration	No. of Farmers	Capital Exp. Loan	Productive Exp. Loan	Consumption Exp. Loan	No. of Farmers	Capital Exp. Loan	Productive Exp. Loan	Consumption Exp. Loan	No. of Farmers	Capital Exp. Loan	Productive Exp. Loan	Consumption Exp. Loan
Table No.	1	178	179	180	181												
SHIVPUR																	
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	—	—	4	1												
Kursaha	-do-	4	1	—	—												
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	40	1	—	—												
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	10	1	—	—												
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	5	1	—	—												
Musallampur	-do-	20	1	50	1,2												
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	43	1	—	—												
Behra	-do-	17	1	—	—												
TEJWAPUR																	
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	6	1	—	—												
Newada	-do-	50	1	15	2												
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	8	3	2	1												
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	125	1,2	1200	3												
Behta Bhaya	-do-	300	1	15	2	142	10000	—	—	172	10000	—	—	51	10000	—	—
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	10	1	—	—												
Dokri	Fakhpur	10	1	5	1												
Khaira	Imamganj	32	1	—	—	72	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Ram Gari	-do-	37	1	—	—	114	—	—	—	212	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	7	1	—	—	49	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	9	1,2	—	—												
Deviakha	-do-	14	1	—	—												
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	55	1	4	1												
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	5	1	—	—	20	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
BALAHIA																	
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	4	1	—	—	40	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	6	1,2	3	1												
MAHSI																	
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	5	1	4	2									6			
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	8	1	—	—												
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.	18	1	3	1												
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	—	—	25	3												
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	15	1	—	—	120	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imemganj Branch	21	1	—	—	51	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Vansh Purwa	-do-	—	—	25	3												
JARWAL																	
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	28	1	2	1												
CHITTOURA																	
Tediya	Dharmanpur	2	3	—	—	67	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	25	—	—	—

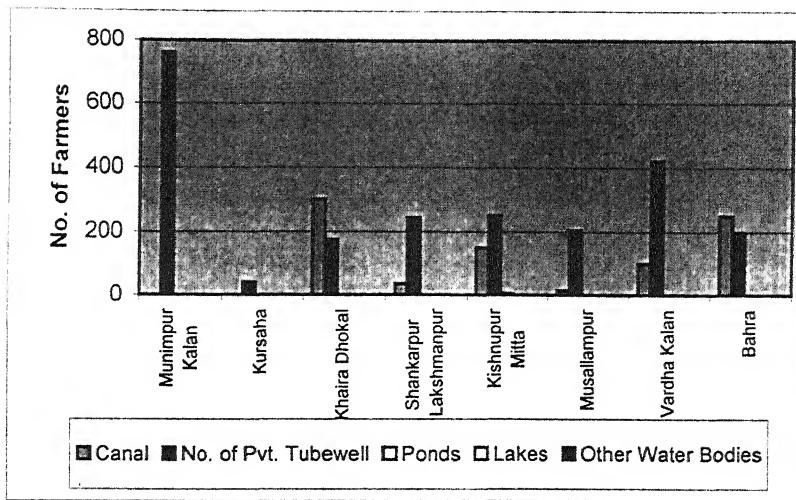
Block/ Village	Minor	DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM FAMILY BY CONSUMPTION LOAN				POVERTY INDEBTEDNESS		SAVINGS		
		Landless Non-Farm Family	Consumption Exp. Loan	Capital Exp. Loan	Productive Exp. Loan	Farm Family by Indebtedness	Non-Farm Family	Distribution of HH by Savings (1)	No. of HH Savings in Bank (2)	Total Bank Deposits (3)
Table No.	1									
SHIVPUR										
Munimpur Kalan		Nautala								
Kursaha	-do-									
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira									
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur									
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa									
Musallampur	-do-									
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj									
Behra	-do-									
TEJWAPUR										
Jumlajot	Jumlajot									
Newada	-do-									
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj									
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.									
Behta Bhaya	-do-									
Narhargoda	Narhargoda									
Dokri	Fakharpur									
Khaira	Imamganj									
Ram Gari	-do-									
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakharpur									
Kohli	Jarwai Raj									
Devlakha	-do-									
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakharpur									
Khajageerpur	Imamganj									
BALAHIA										
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-									
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-									
MAHSI										
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.									
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj									
Chandpalya	Hardi Raj.									
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.									
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-									
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch									
Vansh Purwa	-do-									
JARWAL										
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj									
CHITTOURA										
Tediya	Dharmanpur							20	220000	12000

Note : Data not available with respect to (I) Indebtedness & (ii) Saving.

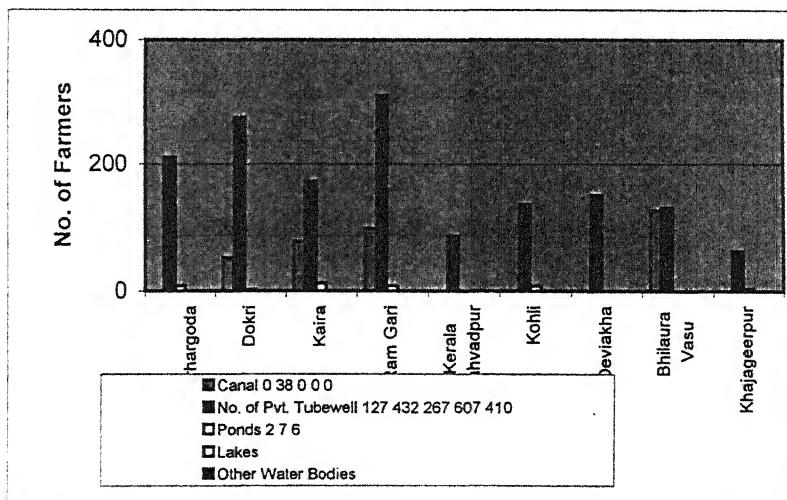
Block/ Village	Minor	SOURCE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION																			
		Canal	Total No. of Tubewell	No. of State Owned Tubewell	No. of Private Tubewells	Ponds	Lakes	Other Water Bodies	Non-operational well in Summer	Reason Code No.*	No. of Farmers Using Canal Water	No. of Farmers Using State Owned Tubewell	No. of Farmers Using Private Tubewells	Ponds	Lakes	Other Water Bodies	Average Command Area of Tubewells	No. of Farmers Using Well & Surface	No. of Irrigation received	Canal	% of Land Irrigated Canal
Table No.	1	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201
SHIVPUR																					
Munimpur Kalan	Neatala	—	5	—	5	1	—	2	3	—	—	761	—	—	—	—	477	—	2	10	—
Kursaha	-do-	—	5	—	5	1	—	2	3	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	1	54	2	52	—	—	15	3	300	—	175	—	—	—	—	135.5	—	5	25	50
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dhamanpur	1	54	1	53	—	—	5	3	35	—	243	—	—	—	—	4.813	45	3	14	5.59
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	1	103	3	100	5	—	6	2	150	—	250	5	—	—	—	240	—	3	20	20
Musallampur	-do-	1	32	—	32	—	—	2	3	14	—	205	—	—	—	—	213.196	—	4	20	25
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	1	27	—	27	—	—	3	2	100	—	421	—	—	—	—	263.203	—	2	17	18
Behra	-do-	1	97	—	97	—	—	—	—	249	—	199	—	—	—	—	98.236	—	5	38.60	29.85
TEJWAPUR																					
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	1	17	—	17	1	—	3	2	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	90.149	—	—	—	2
Newada	-do-	1	37	2	35	4	—	8	3	38	—	432	—	—	—	—	300	—	5	1.88	50
Lakkhebairi	Maigla Raj	—	43	1	42	1	2	—	3	2	—	267	2	1	—	—	168.074	—	—	—	30
Khaasha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	1	105	1	104	5	—	8	2	—	—	607	7	—	—	—	380.210	—	—	—	10
Behta Bhaya	-do-	—	60	—	60	3	1	—	12	3	—	410	6	1	—	—	189	—	—	—	25
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	—	25	—	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	210	8	—	—	—	7.61	—	—	—	38.69
Dokri	Fakhpur	1	74	—	74	2	—	15	3	52	—	274	2	—	—	—	7	—	4	10	15
Khaira	Imamganj	1	23	—	23	3	—	2	2	77	—	172	12	—	—	—	2.32	—	4	43	12
Ram Gari	-do-	1	38	1	37	3	—	2	2	97	—	310	8	—	—	—	5.246	—	4	22.78	19.50
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	8.77	—	—	—	14.76
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	—	24	2	22	7	—	5	2	—	—	135	8	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	10
Deviakha	-do-	—	21	—	21	2	—	10	3	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	132.55	—	—	—	5
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	1	64	2	62	—	—	8	3	125	—	130	—	—	—	—	104.78	—	5	50	50
Khejageerpur	Imamganj	—	17	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	62	4	—	—	—	4.56	—	—	—	37.8
BALABA																					
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	1	32	—	32	5	—	4	3	100	—	81	7	—	—	—	1.72	—	3	8.40	66.5
Bhopatpur Betwa	-do-	1	48	—	48	—	—	6	2	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	108.162	—	—	—	47.81
MAHSI																					
Banjaria	Neatala Raj	1	33	—	33	—	—	1	2	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	103.70	—	—	—	45
Muddhepur	Maigla Raj	1	25	—	25	1	—	3	3	—	—	251	—	—	—	—	146.644	—	—	—	—
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	1	281	—	281	—	—	15	3	151	—	287	—	—	—	—	39	—	5	30.00	50
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	1	50	2	50	—	—	—	—	33	—	50	—	—	—	—	261.171	—	3	10.00	20
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	1	67	—	67	3	—	3	3	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	403.537	—	—	—	12.25
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	1	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	21	—	142	—	—	—	—	9.105	14	4	11.97	2.80
Vansh Purwa	-do-	1	125	—	125	—	—	—	—	125	—	375	—	—	—	—	155	—	2	25.00	18.14
JARWAL																					
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	—	72	2	70	7	—	12	2	—	—	673	—	—	—	—	342.03	—	—	—	—
CHITTOURA																					
Tediya	Dhamanpur	1	43	—	43	—	—	—	—	42	—	243	—	—	—	—	160.00	—	3	9.70	15

Code * 1. Muddy Water; 2. Dug Well; 3. Water level goes down/well dries

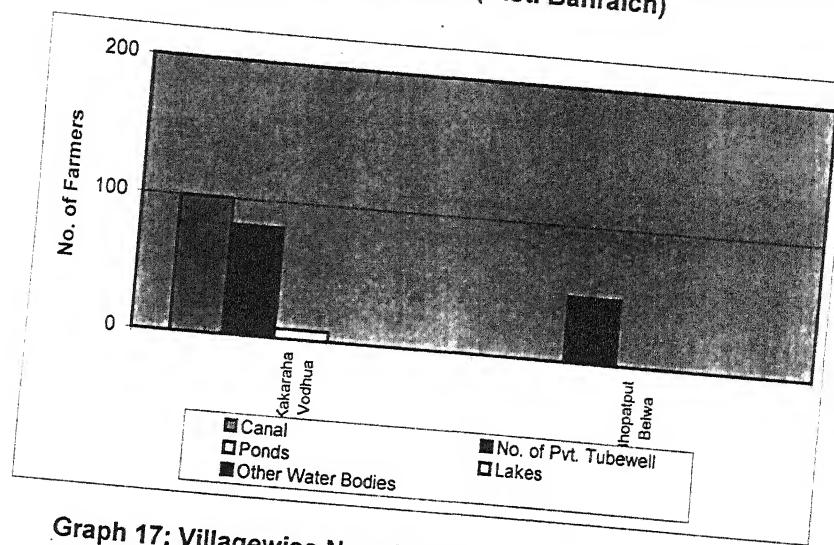
Graph 14: Villagewise No. of Farmers using Sources of Irrigation in SHIVPUR Block(Distt.Bahraich)



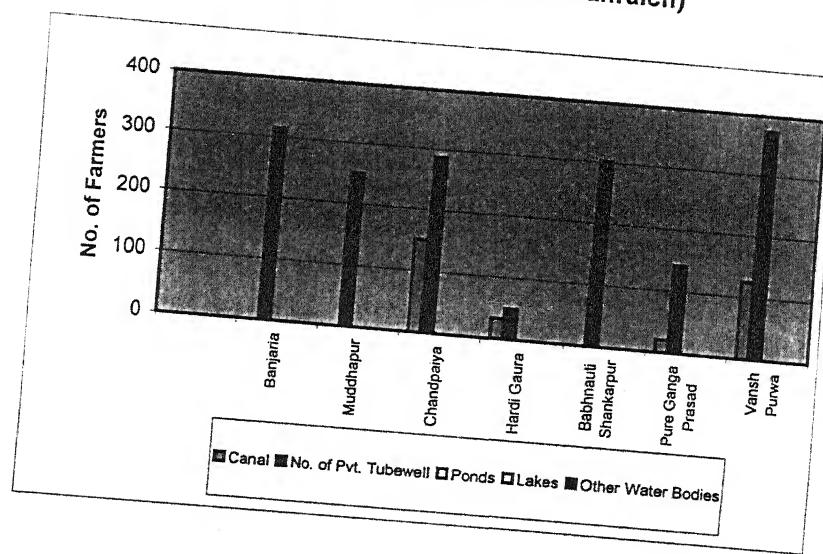
Graph 15: Villagewise No. of Farmers using Sources of Irrigation in TEJWAPUR Block (Dist.Bahraich)



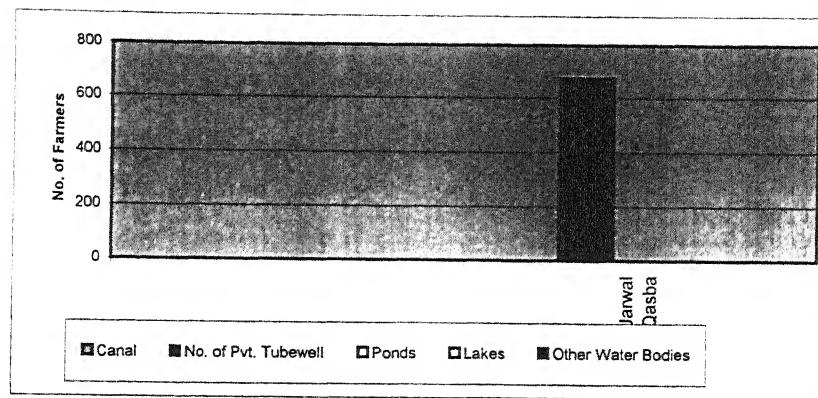
Graph 16: Villagewise No. of Farmers Using Sources of Irrigation
in BALAHA Block (Dist. Bahraich)



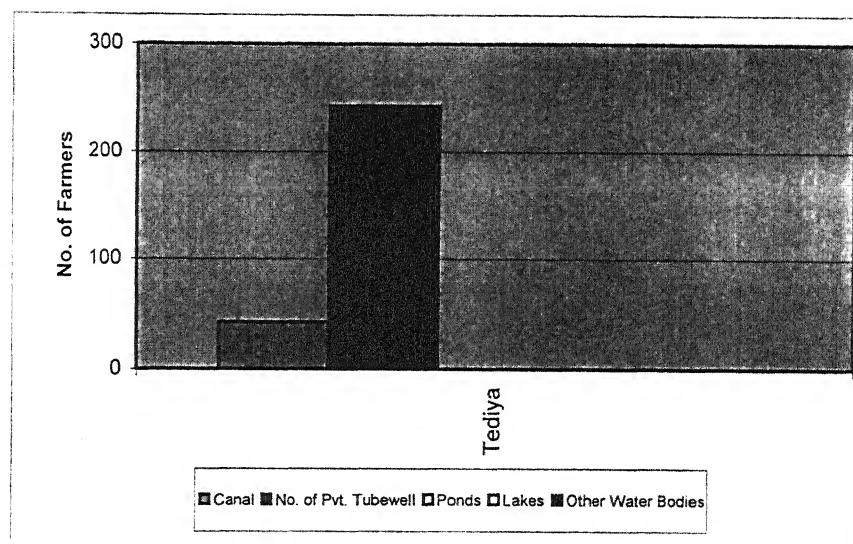
Graph 17: Villagewise No. of farmers Using Sources of Irrigation in MAHASI Block (Dist. Bahraich)



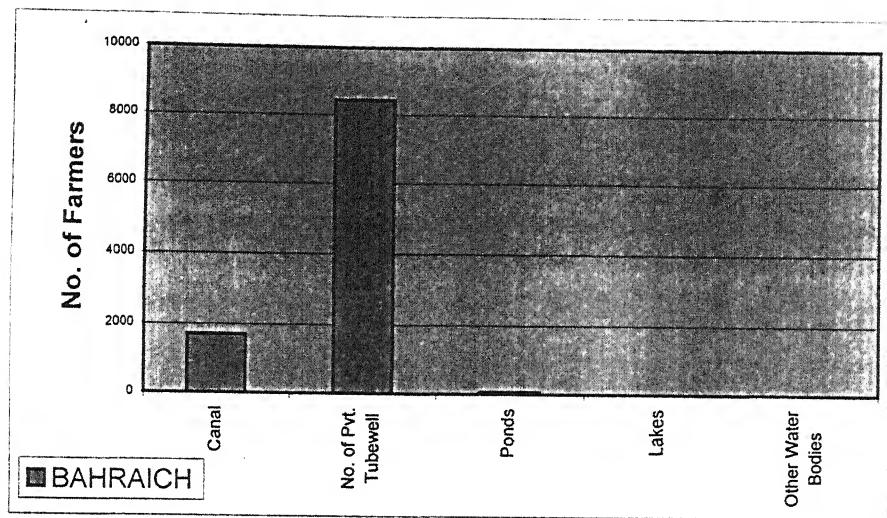
Graph 18: Villagewise No. of farmers Using Sources of Irrigation in JARWAL Block (Distt. Bahraich)



Graph 19: Villagewise No. of Farmers Using Sources of Irrigation in TEDIYA Block (Dist. Bahraich)



Graph 20 : No. of Farmers Using Sources of Irrigation in (Dist. Bahraich)



Block/ Village	Minor	AVAILABILITY OF CANAL WATER FOR IRRIGATION										WATER SHARING				
		Timely and adequate (1)	Timely and Inadequate (2)	Untimely but Adequate (3)	Untimely & Inadequate (4)	Not received at all (5)	Overflow of canal water (6)	Reasons for untimely supply of water (7)	Inadequate quality of water (8)*	Method of sharing of canal water (9)*	Demand	Supply	Cost of Irrigation by canal water (Rs. per ha. per crop)	No. of Farmers paying water charges	Cost of well water usage per year	
Table No.	1	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	
SHIVPUR																
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	6	1	6	2	300	125	850	
Kursaha	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	850	
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	-	-	3	2	-	-	6	6	1	6	3	300	115	795	
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dhermanpur	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	6	4	6	2	300	35	800	
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	-	1	-	2	-	-	6	6	1	6	2	287	150	840	
Musallampur	-do-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	4	1	6	3	287	205	850	
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	1	6	2	287	450	850	
Behra	-do-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	4	6	3	290	249	850	
TEJWAPUR																
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	6	-	-	-	840	
Newada	-do-	-	1	-	3	1	-	6	1	1	6	1	287	38	785	
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	6	-	-	-	800	
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	6	-	-	-	800	
Behta Bhaya	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	840	
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	6	-	-	-	810	
Dokri	Fakhpur	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	6	3	300	52	850	
Khaira	Imamganj	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	2	300	162	795	
Ram Gari	-do-	-	-	2	2	-	-	7	2	5	6	3	300	97	840	
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	6	-	287	-	850	
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	6	-	-	-	800	
Devlakha	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	6	-	-	-	850	
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	6	3	300	125	800	
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	6	-	-	-	820	
BALAJA																
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	6	3	278	87	840	
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	7	6	-	-	-	800	
MAHSI																
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	7	6	-	-	-	840	
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	6	-	-	-	840	
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	-	2	-	2	-	-	7	3	1	6	2	300	151	840	
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	6	3	300	33	850	
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	6	-	-	-	810	
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	6	2	300	27	840	
Vansh Purwa	-do-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	6	2	300	125	850	
JARWAL																
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	5	6	-	-	-	775	
CHITTOURA																
Tediya	Dhermanpur	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	6	2	287	42	850	

- * (7) 1. Untimely Supply
2. Inadequate supply
3. No water in canal
4. Incomplete canal
5. No canal
6. Water blocked by farmers of other villages
7. Inadequate number of outlets
- (8) 1. Canal level lower than farms
2. Indisciplined farmers
3. Canal damaged/full of weeds
4. Inadequate and short duration supply of water
5. No canal
6. No water in canal
- (9) 1. No system of distribution of canal water
2. From outlets through water courses
3. First farm to get water first
4. Last farm to get water first
5. No water in canal
6. No canal

Block/ Village	Minor	OTHER SOURCES AND USES OF WATER									
		No. of Handpump	No. of Dugwells	No. of HH per Handpump	No. of HH per source	Domestic Water Need and Availability*		Water Requirement for Animals		Industrial Water Use for	
						Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Cottage	Small
Table No.	1	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
SHIVPUR											
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	50	100	15	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kursaha	-do-	28	5	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	40	45	11	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	18	9	16	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	40	20	16	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
Musallampur	-do-	16	10	30	19	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	25	12	29	20	1	—	1	—	—	—
Behra	-do-	21	27	21	9	1	—	1	—	—	—
TEJWAPUR											
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	88	9	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Newada	-do-	55	45	16	9	9	—	1	—	—	—
Lakkhabalri	Maigla Raj	20	25	13	6	6	—	1	—	—	—
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	100	110	6	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Behta Bhaya	-do-	20	30	21	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	30	19	16	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dokri	Fakhpur	30	18	18	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
Khaira	Imamganj	22	13	17	12	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ram Gari	-do-	40	45	11	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	14	15	15	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	9	20	18	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
Devialka	-do-	7	18	31	9	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	29	30	15	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	12	10	13	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
BALAJA											
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	20	23	12	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	19	6	20	14	1	—	1	—	—	—
MAHSI											
Banjaria	Nautala Raj	16	9	20	13	1	—	1	—	—	—
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	14	8	18	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	57	50	8	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	27	35	24	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
Babhaneuti Shankarpur	-do-	26	23	14	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	5	7	33	14	—	—	1	1	—	—
Vansh Purwa	-do-	11	50	45	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
JARWAL											
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	32	32	21	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
CHITTOURA											
Tediya	Dharmanpur	13	4	21	16	—	1	1	—	—	—

Block/ Village	Minor	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE : DISTANCE IN Km.														
		Pipeline	Handpump	Open Well	Pond	Others	No. of Primary Schools	Distance from Village	Middle Schools	Secondary Schools	College	ITI	Post Office	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Bank	Police Station	Cooperative Society	Panchayat GH	Vet. Centre	Hospital
Table No.	1	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245
SHIVPUR																					
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	6	9	30	30	3	6	30	6	6	3	—	30	30
Kursaha	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	—	2.5	3	3	12	33	3	3	33	3	21	12	—	14	21
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	6	25	25	0	6	25	3	15	6	—	25	25
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	—	1	1	—	—	3	0	1	1	1	25	1	2	15	2	30	6	1	18	25
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	—	1	1	—	—	3	0	0.5	4	25	25	0	4	15	0	12	3	1	15	21
Musallampur	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	3	8	23	2	1	22	2	9	3	—	17	17
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	3	8	35	35	8	5	35	5	8	8	—	35	35
Behra	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	2	0	1	1	5	36	1	18	18	1	0	2	—	0	38
TEJWAPUR																					
Jumiajot	Jumiajot	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	5	5	12	12	2	1.5	12	1	1	1	—	1.5	12
Newada	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	5	5	12	8	1	5	12	5	1	1	—	1	10
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	0.25	2	18	16	5	16	16	5	10	3	1.5	5	5
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	0.5	0.5	16	16	1	6	16	7	6	1	—	5	7
Behta Bhaya	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	1	0.5	2	6	16	15	0.5	4	15	2	13	6	—	2	2
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	3	9	9	9	4	9	9	5	9	6	—	5	9
Dokri	Fakhpur	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	25	25	2	6	25	5	6	5	—	4	25
Khaira	Imamganj	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	8	18	0	0	18	0	12	3	—	12	18
Ram Gari	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	4	0	1	1	21	21	8	8	21	8	8	8	—	8	21
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	2	10	36	36	2	6	36	5	12	1	—	8	36
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	9	38	1	3	26	1	9	1	—	3	9
Devlakha	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	3	18	3	3	18	3	3	2	1	3	3
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	—	1	1	—	—	2	0	0	1	7	27	0	7	28	3	7	0	—	7	7
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	8	17	1.5	2	17	2	12	8	—	1	12
BALABA																					
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	7	30	38	3	7	8	7	8	7	—	7	7
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	2	2	2	2	0.5	2	3	2	2	2	0.8	2	2
MAHSI																					
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	3	3	20	20	2	2	20	2	15	5	—	3	20
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	2	12	12	3	12	12	2	1	3	2	3	15
Chandpaliya	Hardi Raj.	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	4	22	20	2	2	22	2	10	4	1	5	5
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	—	1	1	—	—	3	0	0	12	28	24	0	12	28	6	0	28	0	12	28
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	1	0	5	5	20	54	0	6	30	5	6	10	—	7	24
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	1	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	4	24	1	1	24	4	16	4	—	4	4
Vansh Purwa	-do-	—	1	1	—	—	2	0	1	4	25	25	1	0	25	2	15	2	—	5	25
JARWAL																					
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	—	1	1	—	—	0	1	1	1	6	45	0.5	0	6	0.5	6	1	—	1	1
CHITTOURA																					
Tediya	Dharmanpur	1	1	1	—	—	2	0	1	23	25	23	4	23	23	6	10	4	—	23	23

Block/ Village	Minor	VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE : DISTANCE IN Km.															
		PHC	Sub-Centre	Private Doctors (No.)	ANM (No.)	Nearest Wholesale Market	Weekly Market	Agro-Service Centre	Status of Village by Lane		Approach Road	Drainage		State Highway	National Highway	Sulabh Sauchalaya	Community Toilet
Table No.	1	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261
SHIVPUR																	
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	6	6	4	6	18	3	18	—	1	6	—	1	30	30	—	—
Kurseha	-do-	14	—	2	—	33	3	33	—	1	6	—	1	6	33	—	—
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	6	—	2	3	6	0.5	6	—	1	6	—	1	6	25	—	—
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	18	—	—	4	5	1	8	—	1	5	—	1	0.5	18	—	—
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	15	15	10	1	21	0	15	—	1	0	—	1	21	21	—	—
Musallampur	-do-	17	—	—	3	22	3	22	—	1	1	—	1	3	25	—	—
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	3	—	2	3	5	3	35	—	1	3	—	1	35	17	—	—
Behra	-do-	5	0	6	1	18	2	0	—	1	0	—	1	36	18	—	—
TEJWAPUR																	
Jumlajot	Jumlajot	0.5	—	2	1	12	4	12	—	1	1	—	1	12	12	—	—
Newada	-do-	8	—	2	3	12	5	12	—	1	1	—	1	2	12	—	—
Lakkhabairi	Maigla Raj	5	5	2	—	16	2	5	—	1	1	—	1	16	17	—	—
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	7	7	1	1	1	0.5	16	1	—	6	—	1	1	6	—	—
Behta Bhaya	-do-	1.5	1.5	3	1	15	1.5	15	—	1	15	—	1	12	15	2	—
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	5	—	1	—	9	0	9	—	1	2	—	1	5	5	—	—
Dokri	Fakhpur	4	—	2	1	25	3	6	—	1	6	—	1	6	25	—	—
Khaira	Imamganj	0	—	2	1	8	0	12	—	1	0	—	1	8	10	—	—
Ram Gari	-do-	1	8	1	1	21	2	18	—	1	1	—	1	8	11	—	—
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	6	6	4	1	10	2	36	—	1	4	—	1	10	20	—	—
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	—	1	0	—	1	3	38	—	—
Deviakha	-do-	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	—	1	0	—	1	0.5	18	—	—
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	1	7	3	1	25	0	12	—	1	1	—	1	7	25	—	—
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	1	—	—	—	6	2	6	—	1	1.5	—	1	6	6	—	—
BALASA																	
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	7	—	10	—	7	2	40	—	1	3	—	1	5	42	—	—
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	37	—	—
MAHSI																	
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	3	—	1	—	20	2	20	—	1	2	—	1	20	20	—	—
Muddhapur	Maigla Raj	3	—	2	—	15	2	12	1	—	0	—	1	12	12	—	—
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	—	1	2	—	1	3	20	—	—
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	0	—	—	—	12	0	28	—	1	2	—	1	18	30	—	—
Babhanauti Shankarpur	-do-	20	7	—	—	25	0	24	—	1	1	—	1	7	18	—	—
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	4	4	2	—	4	2	3	1	1	2	—	1	4	24	—	—
Vansh Purwa	-do-	5	—	—	—	10	1	25	—	1	0.5	—	1	15	25	—	—
JARWAL																	
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	1	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	1	—	1	0.5	—	1	0.5	47	—	—
CHITTOURA																	
Tediya	Dharmanpur	23	—	—	1	23	0.5	23	1	1	1	—	1	6	25	—	—

Block/Village	Minor	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION AND NUMBER								
		SELF-HELP GROUP OF WOMEN			WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION		MILK COOPERATIVE		FUND COMMITTEE	
		No. of SHG	When Formed (Year)	Number of Members	When Formed (Year)	Number of Members	When Formed (Year)	Number of Members	When Formed (Year)	
Table No.	1	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
SHIVPUR										
Munimpur Kalan	Nautala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kursaha	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khaira Dhokal	Khaira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	Dharmanpur	—	—	—	—	—	2000	30	—	
Kishnupur Mitta	Garwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Musallampur	-do-	—	—	—	2000	9	—	—	—	
Vardaha Kalan	Imamganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Behra	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TEJWAPUR										
Jumlaejot	Jumlaejot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newada	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lakkhabairi	Malgla Raj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khasaha Mohammadpur	Behta M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Behta Bhaya	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Narhargoda	Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	1998	25	—	
Dokri	Fakhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khaira	Imamganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ram Gari	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Karela Sahvadpur	Fakhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kohli	Jarwal Raj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Devlakha	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	1994	11	—	
Bhilaura Vasu	Fakhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khajageerpur	Imamganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BALAHIA										
Kakaraha Vodhua	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bhopatpur Belwa	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MAHSI										
Banjaria	Nautala Raj.	1	1985-86	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Muddhpur	Malgla Raj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chandpaiya	Hardi Raj.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hardi Gaura	Hardi Raj.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Babhenauti Shankarpur	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	1996	55	—	
Pure Ganga Prasad	Imamganj Branch	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Vansh Purwa	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JARWAL										
Jarwal Qasba	Jarwal Raj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CHITTOURA										
Tediya	Dharmanpur	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	

8. OUTLET DATA SUMMARY OF SELECTED VILLAGES

Minor/Village	GCA (Ha.)	CCA (Ha.)	ICA (Ha.)	No. of Outlets	Location of Outlet H/M/T	CCA of Outlet	Outlet Size (Inch)	Design discharge (Quc.)	No. of water courses	Average length of water courses (Mtr.)	Maximum length of water courses (Mtr.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAUTALA RAJWAHA											
Monimpur Kalan	296	267	171.80	41	H	54.32	6	Pipe	3	40	70
Kursaha	296	267	171.80	41	M	38.25	6	Pipe	4	40	70
Banjaria	296	267	171.80	41	T	21.00	4	Pipe	3	40	65
KHAIRA MINOR											
Kaira Dhokai	84	76	22.40	6	H	10	6	Pipe	3	40	70
DHARMANPUR MINOR											
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	212	180	31.45	41	H	18	6	—	3	50	70
Tediya	212	180	31.45	41	M	23	6	Pipe	5	40	70
GARWA MINOR											
Kishunpur Mitta	490	446	16	8	H	20	6	—	3	50	70
Musallampur	490	446	16	8	M	15	6	Pipe	5	40	70
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Kalkraha Vodhwa	435	365	80	23	H	27	4	Pipe	6	45	66
Vardaha Kalan	435	365	80	23	M	31	4	—	3	40	70
Behra	435	365	80	23	T	16	4	—	3	45	60
JUMLAJOT MINOR											
Neweda	305	278	19	12	H	50	6	Pipe	5	50	80
Jumla Jot	305	278	19	—	M	—	6	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA											
Muddhapur	2930	2664	270	13	H	20	6	—	3	65	80
Lakkha Bauri	2930	2664	270	13	T	24	6	—	4	65	85
BEHTA MINOR											
Khasha Mohammadpur	336	306	87	13	H	11	6	—	3	40	65
Behta Bhaya	336	306	87	13	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR											
Nerhargoda	—	—	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA											
Chandpalya	633	568	260.2	14	H	19.69	6	Pipe	3	50	70
Hardigaura	633	568	260.2	14	M	47.33	6	Pipe	2	45	70
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	633	568	260.2	14	T	12.00	6	—	3	65	85
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA											
Dokri	397	283	43.22	14	H	70.75	6	Pipe	3	40	70
Bhilaura Vasu	397	283	43.22	14	M	35.00	6	Pipe	4	40	70
Kareta Sahvidpur	397	283	43.22	14	T	14.00	6	—	5	40	58
JARWAL RAJWAHA											
Kohli	633	478	—	—	H	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deviekha	633	478	—	—	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	633	478	—	—	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES											
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Khajal Girpur	435	365	80	23	H	18	6	—	3	48	70
Bhopatpur Belwa	435	365	80	23	H	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramgahri	435	365	80	23	M	30	4	—	3	55	80
Khaira	435	365	80	23	M	32	6	—	3	75	145
Vanshpurva	435	365	80	23	T	37	6	Pipe	3	40	65
Pure Gangeprasad	435	365	80	23	T	17	4	—	2	40	60

Minor/Village	CONDITION OF WATER COURSES					HOW ARE THE WATER COURSES LAID			
	Clean	Full of Weeds	Silted	Damaged	Well Maintained	Straight	Mostly Straight	Too many curves	Too Long
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAUTALA RAJWAHA									
Monimpur Kalan	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kursaha	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Banjaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
KHAIRA MINOR									
Kaira Dhokal	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
DHARMAPUR MINOR									
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tediya	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
GARWA MINOR									
Kishunpur Mitta	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Musalkampur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
IMAMGANJ BRANCH									
Kakraha Vodhwa	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vardaha Kalan	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Behra	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
JUMLAJOT MINOR									
Newada	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jumla Jot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA									
Muddhapur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lakkha Bauri	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
BEHTA MINOR									
Khasha Mohammadpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR									
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA									
Chandpaliya	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hardigaura	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA									
Dokri	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bhilaura Vasu	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karela Sahvadpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
JARWAL RAJWAHA									
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deviakha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES									
IMAMGANJ BRANCH									
Khwaj Girpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bhopatpur Belwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramgahri	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Khaira	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Vanshpurva	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pure Gangaprasad	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—

Minor/Village	LAND TOPOGRAPHY (IN PER CENT)							No. of Beneficiaries on the Outlet	Total Population
	Plain	Undulat ^{ng}	Slopping	Rocky	Sodic	Water Logged	Swampy		
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
NAUTALA RAJWAHA									
Monimpur Kalan	98	—	1	—	1	—	—	13	109
Kursaha	92	—	—	—	—	8	—	16	85
Banjaria	95	—	5	—	—	—	—	15	91
KHAIRA MINOR									
Kaira Dhokal	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	65
DHARMANPUR MINOR									
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	98	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	103
Tediya	98	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	57
GARWA MINOR									
Kishunpur Mitta	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	108
Musallampur	98	—	2	—	—	—	—	13	85
IMAMGANJ BRANCH									
Kakraha Vodhwa	98	—	1	—	1	—	—	12	73
Vardaha Kalan	98	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	93
Behra	95	3	2	—	—	—	—	10	85
JUMLAJOT MINOR									
Newada	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	80
Jumla Jot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA									
Muddhapur	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	132
Lakkha Bauri	75	10	10	5	—	—	—	21	138
BEHTA MINOR									
Khasha Mohammadpur	85	10	5	—	—	—	—	18	117
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR									
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA									
Chandpaiya	100	—	—	—	—	10	—	30	157
Hardigaura	98	—	1	—	1	—	—	18	113
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	60	30	5	5	—	—	—	13	98
FAKHAR PUR RAJWAHA									
Dokri	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	80
Bhilaura Vasu	98	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	52
Karela Sahvadpur	82	18	—	—	—	—	—	17	123
JARWAL RAJWAHA									
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deviakha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES									
IMAMGANJ BRANCH									
Khwaj Girpur	50	35	5	10	—	—	—	15	117
Bhopatpur Belwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramgahri	99	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	139
Khaira	95	2	2	1	—	—	—	27	157
Vanshpurva	95	2	—	—	3	—	—	21	125
Pure Gangaprasad	95	5	—	—	—	—	—	26	152

Minor/Village	CASTE-WISE BREAK-UP OF BENEFICIARIES WITHIN THE OUTLET					RELIGION-WISE BREAK-UP	
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
NAUTALA RAJWAHA							
Montimpur Kalan	9	—	—	4	—	13	—
Kursaha	5	—	—	11	—	16	—
Benjaria	9	—	—	6	—	16	—
KHAIKA MINOR							
Kaira Dhokal	4	—	—	9	—	13	—
DHARMANPUR MINOR							
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	5	—	—	7	6	12	6
Tediya	4	—	—	6	1	10	1
GARWA MINOR							
Kishunpur Mitta	1	—	—	16	2	17	2
Musallampur	1	—	—	8	4	9	4
IMAMGANJ BRANCH							
Kakraha Vodhwa	5	—	—	5	2	10	2
Vardaha Kalan	4	—	—	9	2	13	2
Behra	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
JUMLAJOT MINOR							
Newada	4	—	—	16	5	20	5
Jumla Jot	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA							
Muddhepur	3	—	—	11	5	14	5
Lakha Bauri	—	—	—	12	9	12	9
BEHTA MINOR							
Khasha Mohammadpur	6	—	—	7	5	13	5
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR							
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA							
Chandpaliya	28	—	—	2	—	30	—
Hardigaura	13	—	—	5	—	18	—
Bhabhaneuti Shankarpur	3	—	—	10	—	13	—
FAKHAR PUR RAJWAHA							
Dokri	5	—	3	5	2	13	2
Bhilaura Vasu	4	—	—	5	—	9	—
Karela Sahvadpur	9	—	—	8	—	17	—
JARWAL RAJWAHA							
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devialkha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES							
IMAMGANJ BRANCH							
Khwaj Girpur	—	—	—	7	8	7	8
Bhopalpur Belwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramgahri	—	—	—	23	—	23	—
Khaira	6	—	—	21	—	27	—
Vanshpurva	7	—	—	—	14	7	14
Pure Gangaprasad	8	—	—	18	—	26	—

Minor/Village	CROPPED AREA											
	Cropped Area within the Outlet (Ha.)	Rabi (Ha.)	Wheat (Ha.)	Mustard (Ha.)	Others (Ha.)	Kharif	Paddy	Sugarcane	Others	Zaid	Vegetables	Others
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
NAUTALA RAJWAHA												
Monimpur Kalan	31	31	31	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—
Kurseha	32	28	28	—	—	32	27	5	—	9	9	—
Banjaria	21	21	21	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
KHAIRA MINOR												
Kaira Dhokal	10	10	10	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
DHARMANPUR MINOR												
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	18	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Tediya	23	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	—	8	8	—
GARWA MINOR												
Kishunpur Mitta	20	20	20	—	—	20	18	2	—	6	6	—
Musalkampur	15	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	5	5	—
IMAMGANJ BRANCH												
Kakraha Vodhwa	27	27	27	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Vardaha Kalan	31	31	31	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—
Behra	16	16	14	2	—	16	14	2	—	—	—	—
JUMLAJOT MINOR												
Newada	50	50	50	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—
Jumla Jot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA												
Muddhapur	20	20	20	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Lakkha Beuri	24	24	22	2	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
BEHTA MINOR												
Khasha Mohammadpur	11	11	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR												
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA												
Chandpalya	19.648	19.648	19.648	—	—	19.648	19.648	—	—	—	—	—
Hardigaura	33	33	33	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—
Bhabhanauli Shankarpur	12	12	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA												
Dokri	70.75	70.75	65	5.75	—	7.75	7.75	—	—	5	5	—
Bhilaura Vasu	35	35	27	—	8	35	30	5	—	12	10	2
Karela Sahvadpur	14	14	12	2	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
JARWAL RAJWAHA												
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devlikha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES												
IMAMGANJ BRANCH												
Khwai Girpur	18	18	18	—	—	18	16	—	2	—	—	—
Bhepatpur Belwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remgahri	30	30	30	—	—	30	28	—	2	—	—	—
Khaira	32	32	30	2	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—
Vanshpurva	37	37	37	—	—	37	37	—	—	12	12	—
Pure Gangeprasad	17	17	17	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—

Minor/Village	OCCUPATIONAL STATUS							LAND TENANCY			
	No. of Cultivators	Agr. Labours	Indl. Labours	Ind. Business	Dairy	Seasonal Labours	Others	No. of Land Owning Farmers	No. of Absentee Landlords	No. of Marginal & Small Farmers Cultivated other people's land	No. of share croppers
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
NAUTALA RAJWAHA											
Monimpur Kalan	8	4	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	18
Kursaha	8	4	1	—	—	2	1	16	—	—	14
Banjara	10	3	—	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	10
KHAIRA MINOR											
Kaira Dhokal	9	2	—	—	—	1	1	13	—	—	7
DHARMANPUR MINOR											
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	5
Tediya	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	15
GARWA MINOR											
Kishunpur Mitta	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	2	12
Musallampur	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	10
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Kakraha Vodhwa	7	4	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	10
Vardaha Kalan	10	4	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	12
Behra	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	18
JUMLAJOT MINOR											
Newada	11	12	—	—	—	—	2	25	—	—	20
Jumla jot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA											
Muddhapur	12	4	—	—	—	2	1	19	—	—	15
Lakkha Bauri	15	5	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	15
BEHTA MINOR											
Khasha Mohammadpur	10	5	—	—	—	2	1	18	—	—	10
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR											
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA											
Chandpaliya	15	8	—	—	—	4	3	30	—	—	5
Herdigaura	11	5	—	—	—	1	1	18	—	—	10
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	10
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA											
Dokri	12	2	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	3	18
Bhilauna Vasu	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	7
Karela Sahvadpur	4	9	—	1	—	2	1	17	—	—	9
JARWAL RAJWAHA											
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deviakha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES											
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Khwej Girpur	10	4	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	12
Bhopatpur Behwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remgahri	11	9	1	—	1	1	—	23	—	—	10
Kheira	16	5	1	2	2	1	—	27	—	—	10
Venshpurva	15	5	—	—	—	1	—	21	—	—	11
Pure Gangaprasad	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	15

Minor/Village	Total Irrigated Land (Ha.)	Total Unirrigated Land (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Canal (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Tubewell (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Other Sources (Ha.)	Land Irrigated by Canal & Tubewell (Ha.)	Land Irrigated in Rabi (Ha.)	Land Irrigated in Kharif (Ha.)	Land Irrigated in Zaid (Ha.)	Rainfed Land (Ha.)	No. of Tractors	No. of Pumpsets	Harvesters	Thrasher	Other Agri. Implements
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
NAUTALA RAJWAHA															
Monimpur Kalan	31	—	3	28	—	31	31	31	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Kursaha	32	—	5	27	—	32	28	32	9	—	3	4	—	1	—
Banjaria	21	—	3	18	—	21	21	21	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
KHAIRA MINOR															
Kaira Dhokal	10	—	3	7	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	2	—	1	2
DHARMANPUR MINOR															
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	18	—	4	14	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Tedya	23	—	5	18	—	23	23	23	8	—	1	2	—	—	—
GARWA MINOR															
Kishunpur Mitta	20	—	3	17	—	20	20	20	6	—	1	4	—	2	—
Musallempur	15	—	5	10	—	15	15	15	5	—	1	2	—	1	—
IMAMGANJ BRANCH															
Kakraha Vodhwa	27	—	6	21	—	27	27	27	—	—	1	3	—	1	—
Vardaha Kalan	31	—	9	22	—	31	31	31	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Behra	16	—	6	10	—	16	16	16	—	—	1	3	—	2	3
JUMLAJOT MINOR															
Newada	50	—	6	44	—	50	50	50	—	—	1	3	—	3	—
Jumla Jot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA															
Muddhapur	20	—	3	17	—	20	20	20	—	—	—	2	—	5	7
Lakkha Bauri	24	—	4	20	—	24	24	24	—	—	—	6	—	5	6
BEHTA MINOR															
Khasha Mohammadpur	11	—	4	7	—	11	11	11	—	—	—	3	—	3	4
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR															
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA															
Chandpaliya	19.648	—	12.439	7.209	—	19.648	19.648	19.648	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Hardigaura	33	—	5	28	—	33	33	33	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Bhabhauti Shankarpur	12	—	2	10	—	12	12	12	—	—	—	5	—	3	—
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA															
Dokri	70.75	—	17	53.75	—	70.75	70.75	70.75	5	—	2	5	—	3	—
Bhileura Vasu	35	—	5	30	—	35	35	35	12	—	—	1	—	—	—
Karela Sahvadpur	14	—	4	10	—	14	14	14	—	—	1	3	—	3	4
JARWAL RAJWAHA															
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devlakha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES															
IMAMGANJ BRANCH															
Khwaj Girpur	18	—	5	13	—	18	18	18	—	—	—	4	—	4	3
Bhopalpur Belwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramgahri	30	—	9	21	—	30	30	30	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Khaira	32	—	11	20	1	31	32	32	—	—	1	5	—	5	2
Vanshpurva	37	—	8	29	—	37	37	37	12	—	—	2	—	2	—
Pure Gangaprasad	17	—	8	9	—	17	17	17	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

Minor/Village	METHOD OF IRRIGATION FROM CANAL								
	Using water courses	Taking water out of Comm. Forcibly	No. of Irrigation Received at _____ Of the Outlet			Night Irrigation Practiced		Irrigation Application : cm/per Acre inch for:	
			H	M	T	Yes	No	Wheat	Paddy
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
NAUTALA RAJWAHA									
Monimpur Kalan	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1.5	5
Kursaha	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2.5	5
Banjaria	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1.5	5
KHAIRA MINOR									
Kaira Dhokal	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	1.5	5
DHARMANPUR MINOR									
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.0	3
Tediya	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1.5	5
GARWA MINOR									
Kishunpur Mitta	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1.0	4
Musallampur	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1.5	4
IMAMGANJ BRANCH									
Kakraha Vodhwa	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1.5	5
Vardaha Kalan	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1.5	5
Behra	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	1.5	3
JUMLAJOT MINOR									
Newada	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1.5	5
Jumlejot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAIGLA RAJWAHA									
Muddhapur	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	4
Lakha Bauri	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	4
BEHTA MINOR									
Khasha Mohammadpur	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	4
Behta Bhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARHARGODA MINOR									
Narhargoda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARDI RAJWAHA									
Chandpaiya	-	1	3	3	2	1	-	1.0	4
Hardigaura	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1.5	5
Bhabhanuti Shankarpur	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	3.5
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA									
Dokri	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	1.5	4
Bhilauna Vasu	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1.5	3
Karela Sahvadpur	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	1.5	3
JARWAL RAJWAHA									
Kohli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devilakha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jarwal Qasba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXTRA VILLAGES									
IMAMGANJ BRANCH									
Khwaj Girpur	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	3.5
Bhopatpur Belwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ramgahri	1	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	5.6
Khaira	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	4
Vanshpurva	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1.5	5
Pure Gangaprasad	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1.5	4

Minor/Village	Warsbandi	Oraibandi	Any Organized Method	Unorganized Method	IRRIGATION SCHEDULING CARRIED OUT:				DO THE FARMERS GET FULL IRRIGATION		Remarks
					By Irrigation Department	By Farmers	By Both	By None	Yes	No	
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105		
NAUTALA RAJWAHA											
Monimpur Kalen	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Kursaha	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Banjeria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
KHAIRA MINOR											
Kaira Dhokal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
DHARMANPUR MINOR											
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Tediya	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
GARWA MINOR											
Kishunpur Mitta	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Musallampur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Kakraha Vodhwa	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Vardaha Kalen	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Behra	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	
JUMLAJOT MINOR											
Newada	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Jumla jot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MAIGLA RAJWAHA											
Muddhapur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Lakdha Bauri	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
BEHTA MINOR											
Khaasha Mohammadpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Benta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NARHARGODA MINOR											
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HARDI RAJWAHA											
Chandpalya	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Herdigaura	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Bhabhanuti Shankarpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA											
Dokri	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Bhilaura Vasu	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Karela Sahvadpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
JARWAL RAJWAHA											
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Devliakha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
EXTRA VILLAGES											
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Khwej Girpur	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Bhopatpur Betwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ramgehri	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Kheira	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Vanshpurva	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Pure Gangaprasad	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	

Reasons for not getting full irrigation : (1) Incomplete/damaged canal; (2) Canal level lower than farms;
 (3) Uncleaned canal; (4) Untimely and inadequate supply

Minor/Village	METHOD OF IRRIGATION FROM TUBEWELLS								Cost of well Irrigation per hectare basis	
	Using water courses	Are the water courses		How many watering are applied for:						
		Clean	Unlined	Wheat	Maize	Sugarcane	Paddy			
	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113		
NAUTALA RAJWAHA										
Monimpur Kalan	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	4	1750	
Kursaha	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1500		
Banjaria	1	1	-	3	1	1	4	1750		
KHAIRA MINOR										
Kaira Dhokal	1	1	-	3	-	-	4	1800		
DHARMANPUR MINOR										
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	1	-	1	3	-	-	3	1800		
Tediya	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1700		
GARWA MINOR										
Kishunpur Mitta	1	1	1	2	-	-	4	1700		
Musallampur	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	1600		
IMAMGANJ BRANCH										
Kakraha Vodhwa	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1600		
Vardaha Kalan	1	-	1	3	1	1	4	1750		
Behra	1	-	1	3	-	-	4	1500		
JUMLAJOT MINOR										
Newada	1	1	1	2	-	3	4	1625		
Jumlajot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MAIGLA RAJWAHA										
Muddhapur	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	1900		
Lakha Bauri	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	1900		
BEHTA MINOR										
Khasha Mohammadpur	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	1800		
Behta Bhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NARHARGODA MINOR										
Narhargoda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HARDI RAJWAHA										
Chandpaliya	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	1775		
Hardigaura	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	1750		
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	1600		
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA										
Dokri	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	1800		
Bhilaura Vasu	1	1	1	2	-	1	4	1750		
Karela Sahvadpur	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	1600		
JARWAL RAJWAHA										
Kohli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Devlakha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Jarwal Qasba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EXTRA VILLAGES										
IMAMGANJ BRANCH										
Khaj Girpur	1	1	1	3	2	-	5	1700		
Bhopatpur Belwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ramgahri	1	1	1	3	2	-	5	1600		
Khaira	1	1	1	2	-	-	4	1550		
Vanshpurva	1	1	1	2	1	-	3	1400		
Pure Gangaprasad	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	1600		

Minor/Village	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION Examples of Community Organization Within the Outlet						FACTORS NEGATIVELY IMPACTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION OF FARMERS IN WUA FORMATION					
	Collective Cleaning	Voluntary Operation & Maintenance Work	Maintenance the System below the Minor	Dairy Cooperative	Fund comes of Men & Women	Collective Community Development Effort	Out Migration	Caste System	Eco. Dependence of Moneylenders	Large Farmers	Marginal & Small Farmers do not have a say	
	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
NAUTALA RAJWAHA												
Monimpur Kalan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kursaha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Banjaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
KHAIRA MINOR												
Kaira Dhokal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
DHARMANPUR MINOR												
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tediya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
GARWA MINOR												
Kishunpur Mitta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Musallampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IMAMGANJ BRANCH												
Kakraha Vodhwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vardaha Kalan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Behra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
JUMLAJOT MINOR												
Newada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jumla jot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAIGLA RAJWAHA												
Muddhapur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lakkha Bauri	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BEHTA MINOR												
Khasha Mohammadpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Behta Bhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARHARGODA MINOR												
Narhargoda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARDI RAJWAHA												
Chandpaiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Herdigeura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FAKHAR PUR RAJWAHA												
Dokri	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bhilaura Vasu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Karela Sahwadpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
JARWAL RAJWAHA												
Kohli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devlakha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jarwal Qasba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXTRA VILLAGES												
IMAMGANJ BRANCH												
Khwaj Girpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bhopatpur Belwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ramgahri	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Khaira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Vanshpurva	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pure Gangaprasad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

Minor/Village	FACTORS POSITIVELY					PANCHAYAT'S ROLE								WATER CHARGES AFFORDABILITY AND PAYMENT PROFILE		
	Social & Moral Value System	Same Caste	Same Economic Status	Influence of Opinion Leaders	Any Other	Organize water sharing		Solve Conflicts		Developed Water Sharing Group		Women also members of WS Group		No. of Farmers Paying Water Charges	No. of Farmers Paying Regularly	No. of Farmers Paying Sometimes
	126	127	128	129	130	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes			
NAUTALA RAJWAHA																
Monimpur Kalan	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	9	9	-
Kursaha	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	16	16	-
Banjaria	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	15	8	7
KHAIRA MINOR																
Kaira Dhokal	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	13	13	-
DHARMANPUR MINOR																
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	18	10	8
Tediya	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	11	11	-
GARWA MINOR																
Kishunpur Mitta	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	15	15	-
Musallampur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3
IMAMGANJ BRANCH																
Kakraha Vodhwa	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	12	10	2
Vardaha Kalan	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	15	15	-
Behra	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	10	10	-
JUMLAJOT MINOR																
Newada	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	13	8	5
Jumlajot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAIGLA RAJWAHA																
Muddhapur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	19	19	-
Lakkha Bauri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	21	21	-
BEHTA MINOR																
Khasha Mohammadpur	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	18	18	-
Behta Bhaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARHARGODA MINOR																
Narhargoda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARDI RAJWAHA																
Chandpaiya	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	30	27	3
Hardigaura	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	18	18	-
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	2	3
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA																
Dokri	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	12	12	-
Bhilaura Vasu	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	3	2
Karela Sahvadpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	6	4	2
JARWAL RAJWAHA																
Kohli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devlakha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jarwal Qasba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXTRA VILLAGES																
IMAMGANJ BRANCH																
Khwaj Girpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	2	3
Bhopatpur Belwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ramgahri	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	23	23	-
Khaira	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	27	20	7
Vanshpurva	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	21	21	-
Pure Gangaprasad	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	26	10	16

Minor/Village	FARMERS REGULARLY PAYING BECAUSE				FARMERS PAYING SOMETIMES BECAUSE		WOULD THEY LIKE TO UNDERGO SOME TRAINING				
	Receive adequate water	Others were paying	Using water has a cost	They may not get water if don't pay	Dissatisfied with supply of water	They link payment with availability	Will pay if water is available on demand/time/adequate	Water Sharing & Participatory Irrigation Management	Formation of Farmers Group for Water Sharing & Management	Efficient Group Water Management Practices	Agricultural Support & New Technologies
	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
NAUTALA RAJWAHA											
Monimpur Kalan	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Kursaha	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Banjaria	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
KHAIRA MINOR											
Kaira Dhokal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
DHARMANPUR MINOR											
Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Tediya	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
GARWA MINOR											
Kishunpur Mitta	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Musallampur	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Kakraha Vodhwa	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Vardaha Kalan	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Behra	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
JUMLAJOT MINOR											
Newada	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Jumlaejot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAIGLA RAJWAHA											
Muddhapur	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Lakha Bauri	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
BEHTA MINOR											
Khasha Mohammadpur	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Behta Bhaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARHARGODA MINOR											
Narhargoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARDI RAJWAHA											
Chandpaiya	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Hardigaura	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Bhabhanauti Shankarpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
FAKHARPUR RAJWAHA											
Dokri	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Bhikura Vasu	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Kareta Sahvadpur	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
JARWAL RAJWAHA											
Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deviakha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jarwal Qasba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTRA VILLAGES											
IMAMGANJ BRANCH											
Khwaj Girpur	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Bhopatpur Belwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramgahri	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Kheira	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Vanshpurva	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Pure Gangaprasad	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1

9. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FINDINGS

The findings are primarily based on the in-depth study of 33 villages of Imamganj Distributary Area in district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. For selecting the villages 4 Minors each were selected from the Head, Middle and Tail of the Distributary and from every selected Minor, one village each was selected from the Head, Middle and Tail end. Since some villages were common on the Head, Middle and Tail or on the Middle and Tail the actual number of villages was reduced to 27 from 36. Besides, 6 extra villages from the Imamganj Branch Minor were also selected. Thus, the final sample of villages selected for this study was 33.

The survey of 660 families in the selected villages was the major part of the study. The findings are divided into three sections, i.e. Social and Health Conditions, Economic Conditions and Status of Agriculture and Irrigation. Some significant aspects of the household data are as under:

A. Social and Health Conditions

- (i) The selected sample consisted of about 45 per cent of families belonging to the Other Backward Castes (OBC), 35 per cent to the General Castes, 18 per cent to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and 2 per cent to the Scheduled Tribes (ST).
- (ii) Nearly three-fourths of the houses of the selected families, i.e. 71 per cent were *Kutcha* while about 12 per cent were partially *pucca*. Housing conditions of more families belonging to the General Castes were better than others, e.g. about 30 per cent of their families had either fully or partially *pucca* houses as against 22 per cent each of the houses of OBCs and the SCs and 17 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes.

More houses belonging to the General Castes had electricity and source of drinking water inside their houses than those of the OBC, SC and ST.

Possessing of some of the home appliances relate to the standard of living.

More families of General Castes had such items than the OBCs, SC and ST households.

(iii) About 86 per cent of the total families had access to safe source of drinking water through hand pumps.

(iv) About 37 per cent of the total population in the selected families was literate (Males 48 per cent and Females 23 per cent). Comparing the Census 1991 data of rural part of district Bahraich we find that percentage of literate males has increased from 33.5 to 48.26, an increase by about 36 per cent during the last decade. During Census 1991 percentage of literates among rural females in the district was only 7.9 and in the present survey we find 23.01 per cent female literates in the selected families, an increase by about 191 per cent.

In the families of General Castes about 54 per cent of males and 28 per cent of females were literate as against 47 per cent of males and 21 per cent of females in OBC families, 43 per cent of males and 21 per cent of females in the SC and 22 per cent of males and 20 per cent of females in the ST families.

(v) About 47 per cent of males and 55 per cent of females in the selected families were married. The practice of early marriage of girls was evident from the data, e.g., 61 per cent of girls were married at the age of upto 18 years as compared to about 14 per cent of boys.

Early marriage of a majority of girls was found in all Castes, e.g. 62 per cent each among the OBC and General Castes, 59 per cent among the SC and 53 per cent among the ST families were married at the age of upto 18 years including about 15 per cent each among the OBC and General Castes, 6 per cent among the SCs and 12 per cent among the ST married at the age of less than 15 years.

- (vi) Health conditions have a significant relationship with environment and conditions of living. In all, about 22 per cent of people in the families had suffered from one or the other type of diseases (males 23 per cent and females 20 per cent).

Ailment-wise, about 52 per cent had suffered from season related diseases (58 per cent of males and 43 per cent of females), 15 per cent from malaria (equally were males and females), 10 per cent suffered from cholera (13 per cent females and 8 per cent males) and 9 per cent were affected from Pneumonia (females 12 per cent and males 7 per cent). About 4 per cent of people suffered from Tuberculosis (females and males equally) while Jaundice affected about 3 per cent of people (females 4 per cent and males 3 per cent). Thus, we find that no particular diseases had affected mainly the males or females.

B. Economic Conditions

- (i) About four-fifths of the selected families had marginal size of land holdings measuring upto 1 ha., 14 per cent had between 1 and 2 ha. and 7 per cent had above 2 hectares.

Caste-wise, Scheduled Castes families were weakest. Among them about 93 per cent had land holdings of upto 1 hectare as against 82 per cent of OBC, 83 per cent of the ST and 68 per cent of General Castes families. The average size

of land holding per SC family was 0.48 ha. as against 0.70 ha. per ST, 0.85 ha. per OBC and 1.14 ha. per General Caste family.

(ii) The annual gross income per family was Rs.33,572.54 while the average productive expenditure was Rs.9799.08. Thus, the average net income per family was Rs.23,773.46 and average net per capita income was Rs.3806.52.

The average per family income was higher in families living at the Head of the Minors. Their average productive expenditure was also higher as compared to those residing at the Middle or Tail of Minors. The average per family size of land holdings was higher, i.e. 1.00 ha. in the Head villages as compared to 0.84 ha. in the Middle and 0.76 ha. in the Tail villages.

The General Castes families had comparatively large size land holdings. A greater percentage of them had pumpsets and tractors. They had more conveyance of their own as against the OBC, SC and ST families. Their average per family and per capita annual income was significantly higher from those belonging to the OBC, SC and ST families.

(iii) Except one, all the selected families had agricultural income. It was, however, about 70 per cent of their total income. Thus, the families were also depending on other sources to meet the cost of their living. About 53 per cent of families were depending on income from wage labour, which generated about 36 per cent of average per family total annual income. Other sources of earning included income from cattle (12.12 per cent), milk selling (11.21 per cent), rental charges of tubewell/pumpset (6.21 per cent) for irrigation while 13.18 per cent of families had various other sources of income.

(iv) The average annual per family consumption expenditure was Rs.17,642.37. The per family average expenditure of the General Castes was highest, i.e. Rs.20,601.55 followed by Rs.16,743.33 among the ST families, Rs.16,606.88 among the OBC and Rs.14,681.33 among the SC families.

The six major items, which account for about 97 per cent of total expenditure include food (62.60 per cent), clothes (11.09 per cent), religious festivals (8.33 per cent), house repair (5.76 per cent), education (4.76 per cent) and health (4.25 per cent).

The proportion of average expenditure on food was highest among the ST families (69 per cent) and lowest among the general castes families (60 per cent); the general castes families were spending a slightly higher proportion of total expenditure on clothes (11 per cent); a significantly large proportion of families belonging to all castes were spending certain amount on house repair while only 48 per cent of the families were spending an average of about 5 per cent of their total expenditure on education of children. A comparatively larger percentage of the general castes families were spending a slightly higher proportion of their total expenditure on this item; a large majority of the families belonging to all castes were spending on medical treatment and there were insignificant differences in the proportion of expenditure on health; and, almost all the families were spending a comparatively higher proportion of their total expenditure on religious functions, ceremonies and festivals. Expenditure on this item was almost equal to the combined proportion of expenditure on education and health.

(v) In the sample of selected families about 77 per cent reported some amount of savings; 100 per cent among the Scheduled Tribes, 81 per cent among the

General Castes, 77 per cent of the OBC and 70 per cent among the Scheduled Castes families. The average per family annual saving among the General Castes was significantly higher, i.e. Rs.12,405.19 as against Rs.6,652.98 per OBC, Rs.5929.17 per ST and Rs.3,619.06 per SC family.

About 56 per cent of General Castes, 50 per cent of ST, 42 per cent of OBC and 40 per cent of the SC families were depositing their savings in the Bank/ Post Office and the rest were keeping the surplus amount themselves.

(vi) In the total sample about one-fourth of the selected families were living below the poverty line. The proportion of the BPL families was quite high in view of the fact that the sample consisted of farmers only who had some permanent source of income. We may, however, relate this condition to about four-fifths of the farmers having marginal land holdings of upto 1 ha.

The proportion of the BPL families among the Scheduled Castes was considerably high (32.23 per cent) as against the OBC (27.18 per cent), the General Castes (18.34 per cent) and the ST (16.67 per cent) families.

(vii) About 10 per cent of the selected families reported indebtedness. The average per family loan was Rs.4,881.96. A slightly greater percentage of General Castes families (12.66 per cent) were indebted as compared to the OBC (11.07 per cent), SC (10.74 per cent) and the ST (8.33 per cent) families.

About 62 per cent of total indebted families had secured loan for consumption purpose; 18 per cent for medical treatment; 13 per cent for agriculture; 3 per cent each for the education of children and business and only about 1 per cent for purchasing some productive assets.

(viii) About 13 percent of family members in the total sample were categorized as migrated. Among them 73 per cent had migrated to other villages of the same districts; about 19 per cent to other districts of U.P. and 8 per cent to other states.

The average number of days of employment per month as well as average wage rate per day were highest in case of those who had migrated to other state followed by those who migrated to other district and other villages.

Most of the migrants (91 per cent) belong to the economically poor families who had land holdings of upto 1 hectare.

(ix) The information with regard to the benefits received from certain poverty alleviation programmes of the government presents a very surprising position as only 3 families, 2 from the General Castes and 1 from the OBC reported having received assistance under IRDP. None of the families had reportedly received assistance under the JRY, TRYSEM and DWCRA.

C. Status of Agriculture and Irrigation

(i) The 660 families had a total of 606.47 hectares of land out of which 581.49 hectares (95.88 per cent) (Average 0.88 hectare per family) was under cultivation.

The proportion of land under cultivation to total land owned was 100.00 per cent in case of the Scheduled Tribes families followed by 97.79 per cent in case of the Scheduled Castes, 95.89 per cent of the OBC and 95.33 per cent in case of the General Castes families.

The Scheduled Castes families had lowest average per family land under cultivation (0.48 ha.) as against the ST (0.70 ha.), OBC (0.85 ha.) and the General Castes (1.14 ha.) families.

- (ii) Out of a total of 581.49 hectare land under cultivation 570.29 hectare (98.07 per cent) was irrigated through different sources. Private Tubewells were the most important source through which 68.45 per cent of land was irrigated followed by the Pumpsets through which 18.46 per cent of land was irrigated while canal covered only 13.09 per cent of the irrigated land.

Irrigation through canal was limited to a small proportion of land even in villages located at the Head of Minors (15.11 per cent) while in villages at the Middle 12.13 per cent and in the Tail villages only 10.39 per cent of the irrigated land was covered by this source.

Out of 33 selected villages canal was not serving in 15 villages. Thus, 300 families had no access to canal water. The remaining 360 respondents expressed reasons for not receiving adequate/timely supply of canal water. The reasons included: (a) land out of the Command Area (72 per cent); (b) Inadequate release of water (16 per cent), indisciplined farmers (14 per cent); (c) Canal full of weeds/silt (14 per cent), (d) untimely release of water (14 per cent), (e) water not released according to Roaster (13 per cent), (f) ignorant farmers about correct crop water management practices (12 per cent), (g) damaged canal (9 per cent), and (h) no water courses (5 per cent).

- (iii) Wheat and Paddy were two major crops, which were sown by 654 and 642 farmers respectively. For wheat crop only 8.81 per cent of total number of

watering required were received from canal. Among them about 59 per cent were received in time.

For paddy, out of the total number of watering required the farmers received only about 10 per cent from canal. Among them 54 per cent of the watering were received on time.

Out of the total number of watering required the percentage of watering received from canal was slightly higher in villages located at the Tail (12.06 per cent), followed by those at the Head (10.84 per cent) and the Middle (7.65 per cent) of Minors.

- (iv) The problems that the farmers were facing in irrigating their crops included as under:
 - (a) The problems related to irrigation through canal were : no canal/incomplete canal/water does not reach in canal (42.34 per cent); lack of water courses/uncleaned/damaged (33.08 per cent); inadequate/ untimely supply of water/no roaster system (25.49 per cent); and, damaged/uncleaned canal (9.26 per cent).
 - (b) In the absence of adequate/timely supply of canal water irrigation through government tubewells could have been cheaper than private tubewells but there were no government tubewells (34.90 per cent).
 - (c) The cost of irrigation through private tubewells/pumpsets was very high (53.72 per cent).
- (v) The per hectare yield of wheat at present was reported as 26.77 quintal as against about 25 quintal 3 as well as 5 years before. Thus, the yield had increased by about 1.77 quintal per hectare in the last 3 years.

The per hectare yield of paddy at present was reportedly 30.11 quintals as against 28.20 quintals 3 years before and 26.16 quintal 5 years before. Thus, the per hectare yield of paddy has increased by about 2 quintal in the last 3 years and by about 4 quintal in the last 5 years.

(vi) The per quintal average cost of production of wheat was reported at Rs.224.95 and that of paddy Rs.196.01.

(vii) Of the total production 63.25 per cent of wheat and 61.09 per cent of paddy was sold by 63.15 per cent and 63.86 per cent of the farmers respectively. The remaining farmers do not sell their produce as they keep it for their family's consumption and had no surplus to market it.

Of those who sold their produce 72 per cent complained about the low price that they received. About 58 per cent had problem in transporting their produce to large markets while about 25 per cent complained about lack of storage facility due to which they had to sell their produce at cheaper rate, to avoid damage.

(viii) The farmers mentioned mainly three types of problems that they were facing in increasing agricultural productivity:

- (a) Problems in the availability of quality seeds/fertilizers and water for timely and adequate irrigation (83.61 per cent);
- (b) Due to poor economic conditions their inability to use improved implements/good quality seeds and fertilizers/timely and adequate irrigation through private tubewell/pumpset (71.17 per cent);
- (c) Lack of adequate knowledge about preparation of farm/use of HYV seeds/fertilizers, pesticides and water management (47.80 per cent).

D. The Women's View

A total of 99 women from the 33 villages were interviewed through a structured Schedule, i.e. 3 women per village for gender analysis. The significant findings are as under:

- (i) Out of 99 women interviewed 72 were Hindu and 27 Muslims; 70 of them were living in nuclear families; 39 belong to the general castes, 34 to OBC, 25 to the Scheduled Castes and 1 to the Scheduled Tribe; 54 of them were from the families of marginal farmers, 31 from small and 14 from the large farmers.
- (ii) 55 of them were living either in *Kutcha* houses or under *thatched* roof while 7 were living under tiled roof. 23 houses had electricity and only 5 had toilets.
- (iii) About 45 per cent of members of respondents' families had suffered from one or the other diseases during the last two years. The ailments included Malaria (33.94 per cent), cholera (13.87 per cent), Asthama (10.95 per cent) and Pneumonia (9.49 per cent), while 27.37 per cent suffered from season related diseases. The rest suffered from other ailments such as TB, Polio, Jaundice and fluoride excess related disease.

Frequent recurrence of diseases were malaria (92.93 per cent), cholera (58.59 per cent) Phylaria (44.42 per cent), pneumonia (35.35 per cent), Asthama (12.12 per cent), bronchial diseases (12.12 per cent) and tuberculosis (11.11 per cent).

Among the sufferers from diseases the proportion of males and females was almost equal except in case of Malaria from which more women (37.40 per cent) than men (30.77 per cent) suffered.

- (iv) The average family size was 6.19 members (3.41 males and 2.78 females per family) and there were about 81 females per 100 males.
- (v) About 51 per cent of women and 40 per cent of men were ever married. No case of divorce or separation was reported.

About 81 per cent of women were married at the age of upto 18 years as against 27 per cent of men while about 50 per cent of men were married in 19-21 years of age as against about 14 per cent of women.

- (vi) About 38 per cent of members of respondents' families were literate (male 46 per cent and female 29 per cent). According to Census 1991 district Bahraich was one of the educationally backward districts, especially in respect of female literacy. Since then it seems literacy has taken roots among women as the percentage of literate women has risen from 10.7 to 28.7 as against increase in literate men from 35.5 to 45.6 per cent.

About 70 per cent of female literates were educated upto Primary level and 2.54 per cent upto Graduation level as against 54.55 per cent and 7.79 per cent of men in the two levels of education respectively. Only 23 cases of drop-outs from schools were reported. Among them 17 were boys and 6 girls.

- (vii) All the respondents were looking after conventional domestic work in their families while about 73 per cent were also engaged in expanded domestic work such as collection of fuel-wood, fodder, fetching of water, looking after poultry and kitchen garden, etc.

About 67 per cent of the respondents were contributing labour (unpaid family work) on their family's farms while about 35 per cent were also undertaking paid work on other's farms. It was found that economic compulsions compelled

women to contribute labour in expanded domestic work or as unpaid family worker on own farm as a large proportion of women from the families of marginal and small farmers were engaged in such activities.

Those working on other's farms as paid worker were mostly from the families of marginal farmers (about 63 per cent) as against only about 3 per cent from the families of small farmers. None of the respondents belonging to the families of large farmers worked as unpaid family worker or paid worker on other's farm.

- (viii) The average wage per day a woman earned from agriculture related work was Rs.26.86 as against Rs.30.83 earned by men for similar work. The average number of days of employment per year were 100.23 for women and 129.33 for men.

Since a majority of the respondents were not earning members their average contribution to the total family earnings was only 1.29 per cent while their husbands contributed 75.47 per cent and the rest 23.24 per cent was contributed by other male members in their families.

- (ix) One indicator of the status of women within their household is their involvement in decision making in family matters. It seems they have acquired a position in their household as a significant proportion of them were consulted at the time of decision making.
- (x) In the total sample of 99 women 6 were member of self-help group while 4 were involved in community development activity. Three respondents were Panchayat Members in their villages, 2 were working with local NGO and one with a Government Organization. This indicate social awareness taking roots among women in the villages.

- (xi) We have found that a significant proportion of women have acquired a position of status in their household in which their opinion in family matters is also sought. Outside their house, however, they have to observe customs of the village society and, therefore, about 64 per cent of the respondents reported observance of *Purdah*.

E. Focussed Group Discussions – Farmers' Groups

In order to understand the overall condition of the selected villages Focussed Group Discussions were conducted in all the sample villages in which a total of 760 farmers participated. The discussions provided us the following information:

- (i) About 92 per cent of land was reported as fertile and no significant difference was reported in respect of location of villages at Head, Middle or Tail of Minors.
- (ii) The proportion of farmers taking single, double or multiple crops in villages located at the Head, Middle and Tail of Minors had no significant variations, e.g. about 8 per cent of farmers in Head, 9 per cent each in Middle and Tail villages were taking single crop and about 59 per cent of farmers each in Head and Middle and 61 per cent in Tail villages were taking double crops. The rest were taking multiple crops.
- (iii) Out of the selected 33 villages, water was reaching the Minors in 22 villages. In 4 villages, however, the farmers were not able to get water, as the level of canal was considerably lower than the level of farms. Thus, water was reaching, in fact, in only 18 villages. The participants from these villages complained about insufficient/delayed supply of water.

- (iv) In most of the villages farmers felt the responsibility of cleaning and maintenance of canal was that of the Irrigation Department. In 7 villages, however, it was reported that farmers were cleaning the canal, generally around their farms.
- (v) In case of non-availability/insufficient supply of canal water farmers have to depend on private tubewells/pumpsets. Some of the farmers have their own tubewells/pumpsets while others get them on hire. A total of 474 tubewells/pumpsets were owned by farmers in the 33 selected villages, i.e. 191 in 13 Head, 173 in 12 Middle and 110 in 8 Tail villages.
- (vi) There were no Government Tubewells in the selected villages.
- (vii) The cost of irrigation through canal was reported @ Rs.287/- per hectare per crop. The cost was higher by about Rs.268/- per hectare per crop if the farmer has his own Diesel Pumpset. The irrigation cost increases many times if water is taken through Diesel Pumpset on hire. In that case he has to pay an amount higher by about Rs.1241/-. The irrigation cost further increases in case the farmers do not get adequate/timely supply of canal water, as they have also to pay canal water charges.
- (viii) On the question "whether the farmers would like to manage water sharing, maintain canal and collect dues from farmers for canal water" we found that farmers in 16 villages were willing to accept such responsibilities while in 17 villages they declined to accept such responsibility due to various reasons.
- (ix) In 20 selected villages the participants reported that women do not participate in the activities at the outlet level or in matters related to their village due to which their problems are not redressed.

- (x) As regards the benefits that may result if WUA are formed participants in 20 villages felt it may help in solving disputes and differences with regard to distribution of canal water; in 7 villages they thought it may help in combating casteism; and, in 6 villages they felt it may help in the development of their villages.
- (xi) In 22 villages the participants expressed their willingness to pay canal charges at reasonably higher rates provided timely and adequate supply of water is genuinely assured.
- (xii) The participants in FGDs in all the villages had no idea/information about the water policy of the U.P. Government. When the idea of Water Users' Association (WUA) was given to them they expressed their willingness to constitute them.
- (xiii) Among the major social problems that the people were facing in their village the participants in 19 villages considered casteism as the most serious problem, in 8 villages the custom of dowry; in 3 villages the practice of *Purdah*; in 2 villages child marriage; and, in 1 village illiteracy were considered serious problems adversely affecting their lives.
- (xiv) About the problems that were adversely affecting the development of their villages the most serious were (a) lack of adequate roads and transport (30 villages); (b) water logging affecting agriculture as well as social life (26 villages); (c) lack of adequate facilities for education, particularly for girls (25 villages); (d) serious problems in irrigation through canal and in the absence of Government Tubewells (23 villages); (e) no electricity/highly erratic power supply (23 villages); (f) highly inadequate attention/facilities at the Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre

(19 villages); and (g) higher prices of fertilizers and good quality seeds (9 villages).

- (xv) The participants estimated a very high increase in the area under wheat by 215.55 per cent and under paddy by 195.57 per cent if timely and sufficient canal water is supplied.

The highest possible increase in the area under wheat and paddy was estimated by participants in the villages located at the Middle of Minors, i.e., by 266.06 per cent and 247.40 per cent respectively. In comparison, the increase in the area under two crops in villages at the Head of Minors was estimated by 245.90 per cent and 209.65 per cent respectively while in the Tail villages they estimated an increase by 111.85 per cent each under the two crops.

- (xvi) With regard to the impact of adequate and timely supply of canal water on per hectare yield of the two crops the farmers estimated an increase by 24.96 per cent in the yield of paddy and 23.55 per cent in the case of wheat.
- (xvii) In absolute terms, if the estimates of the farmers were correct the production of paddy may increase by about 32,830 quintals and that of wheat by about 34,934 quintals due to increase in the area under the two crops and in the per hectare yield, provided timely and adequate supply of canal water was assured.

F. Focussed Group Discussions – Women Groups

In order to understand the status, lifestyle and problems of women in the rural society discussions among groups of women were also conducted in all the selected villages by a team of female Investigators. In all, 385 women participated in Group

Discussions in the 33 villages. Among them 121 belonged to the OBC and 88 each to the General Castes, Scheduled Castes and Muslim.

A large number of them (209) were from the families of marginal, 76 from small, 66 from the landless and 34 from the families of large farmers. Some of the important points that emerged from discussions were as under:

- (i) The share of men and women in decision making with regard to expenditure on some of the needs of people such as health, education of children, social functions, food, house repair and farming, etc. was enquired from the participants. We find that:
 - (a) a significantly large proportion of men were deciding about the expenditure on the above mentioned needs.
 - (b) Except in case of expenditure on food, involvement of women in decision making was mainly confined to the families living above poverty line. We, however, find that the involvement of women in decision making was mainly limited to education of children, health and social functions and in these matters also the proportion of men deciding about expenditure was significantly high as compared to women.
- (ii) As regards participation of men and women in certain activities it was found that:
 - (a) There were a total of 465 members of Panchayats in 33 villages. Among them 306 were males and 159 females. A higher percentage of (38.99 per cent) female members of Panchayats were from the OBC followed by 22.01 per cent from the Upper Castes, 20.13 per cent were Muslims and 18.87 per cent from the Scheduled Castes.

- (b) Females working as paid agricultural labourers were about 42 per cent among Scheduled Castes, 28 per cent among OBC, 9 per cent among Muslim and only about 3 per cent among the General Castes.
- (c) About two-third (67.55 per cent) of women among the Scheduled Castes families, 56.91 per cent of the OBC, 44.89 per cent of Muslim and 9.04 per cent of the General Castes families were also working as unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Further, about 19 per cent of women of the Scheduled Castes, 13 per cent of the OBC, 7 per cent of Muslim and about 2 per cent of General Castes families were also working as non-agricultural wage labour when they had no employment in agriculture.

- (d) A higher proportion of women belonging to OBC families (26.66 per cent) were participating in social functions as against those belonging to the General Castes (18.31 per cent) the SC (13.52 per cent) and Muslims (6.99 per cent).

About one-fifth (19.22 per cent) of women belonging to the General Castes had a right to choose in their families as against 13.47 per cent of the OBC, 9.72 per cent of the SC and 3.34 per cent of Muslims.

- (iii) (a) The women's role inside their house was primarily confined to cooking of food, care of children and aged in the family, cleaning and maintenance of house, looking after husband and cleaning and storage of foodgrains.
- (b) The women participants in FGDs mentioned a number of serious problems that they were facing while performing their role inside their house. They included : (1) do not get free time as most of the time remain busy in caring children and old in the family; (2) arrogant behaviour of

husband; (3) have to put-in hard labour in looking after household responsibilities and working on farms to earn and men do not cooperate; (4) have to put-in hard labour in cleaning foodgrains and carrying heavy load of foodgrains, even beyond capacity; (5) have to work hard even during pregnancy and sickness.

(c) Thus, the women in villages were engaged in hard labour but they have complaints of insensitivity of men towards their conditions and contributions.

(iv) (a) As far as the role of women outside their house is concerned, they were engaged in : (1) as paid labour in on-farm/off-farm activities; (2) as unpaid worker on their families' farms; (3) going to market for purchases for their household; (4) looking after their cattles; (5) attending social functions; and (6) taking sick family members to the doctor/PHC/Sub-Centre.

(b) The constraints that they were facing in performing their role outside house include : (1) have to work in the house and also look after cattles and collect fodder for them; (2) as agricultural labour they have to put-in hard labour while earn meagre wages and also bear the ill-treatment of employers; (3) due to constantly engaged in hard labour feel tired or fell sick; and (4) no proper attention is paid to the sick at the PHC/Sub-Centre while household work suffer and also loose wages for that day.

(v) A number of social issues impacting women were also put for discussion. They included : *Purdah*, Dowry, Illiteracy, Ill-health, Malnutrition, Violence against women, Alcoholic husband and Dominating in-laws.

(a) The participants were divided about the utility of *Purdah*. In 18 villages they felt the practice has a negative aspect in the social system, e.g. it

reflect lack of self-confidence among women (7 villages); it affect their freedom (6 villages); and, it causes mental tension (5 villages). In the 15 villages the groups were of the opinion that the practice has positive aspects such as it provide social respectability (11 villages) and self-protection (4 villages).

- (b) With regard to the practice of dowry 17 groups felt that women face humiliation if adequate dowry is not given. In 13 villages the groups felt that women suffer mental as well as physical torture if they don't bring adequate dowry. One group each felt that dowry has to be given for maintaining status in the society; women are pressurised to bring more from their parents to the extent that sometime it lead to their committing suicide; and, cases of murder are not uncommon when in-laws feel she had not brought sufficient dowry.
- (c) Due to illiteracy the groups in 8 villages each opined that (1) parents' illiteracy was responsible for lack of interest in children's education; (2) people were incapable to take part in matters that require their decision; (3) people do not get adequate information/knowledge about important social, economic and political issues; and (4) people suffer from inferiority complex. One group attributed illiteracy to the increasing population.
- (d) In 16 villages groups expressed the view that ill-health seriously affect the economic conditions of the family and those suffering from ailments do not fulfil their obligations towards their families. In 12 villages the participants thought that prolong illness make the people incapable of physical labour. In 5 villages they expressed the view that in case of certain diseases there is always a danger of other family members catching the disease.

- (e) In 19 villages the participants were of the opinion that malnutrition affects physical growth and mental balance. In 7 villages they thought that due to such a deficiency there remains a danger of maternal/infant mortality while in 7 groups the participants stressed on the low social status of women as a cause of malnutrition among them.
- (f) Violence against women was attributed to a number of prevailing conditions in the society such as : domination by the affluent people (13 groups); greed for dowry (7 groups); use of alcohol (5 groups); illiteracy (5 groups); and, undesirable social elements (3 groups).
- (g) Deterioration in economic conditions resulting in greater responsibility on women was the effect of the habit of drinking alcohol by husband. This view was expressed by 13 groups while 10 groups thought husband's alcoholic habit result in intra family discord. In 8 villages the participants maintained that it adversely affect the children and in 2 groups the participants reported that in some cases women suffered from mental tension/imbalance.
- (h) The domination of in-laws was considered an important factor for mental tension of daughters-in-laws by 14 groups. In 7 groups they thought it results in serious tension and ill-will in the family while 6 groups each felt it lowers their social status and the excessive domination sometime leads to even suicide.
- (vi) Women's status within the family as indicated by their share in decision making in family matters shows that (a) the women are not totally ignored; but (b) the final decision is taken by male members even if the family is 'female headed.' As far as their overall status in their families is concerned they are placed at a lower

position. On a 5 point scale they were placed at an average of 1.97 in the 'female headed' and at 1.84 in the 'male headed' families.

G. Stakeholders' Views

Five stakeholders meetings were organized – 2 with farmers and one each of bankers' and NGOs representatives, elected representatives and a well attended meeting of district level officials. Some of the serious problems discussed in meetings included:

(a) Irrigation Related

- ◆ Inadequate supply of canal water due to which farmers were forced to irrigate their crops through private tubewells/pumpsets, despite being costlier. Government Tubewells generally remained out of order due to their poor maintenance or non-availability of power. Only about 20 per cent of the command area was covered under canal irrigation in the district.
- ◆ Water logging due to lack of drainage system or inadequate number of siphons or inadequate canal system was one of the most serious problems in the villages. The problem has badly affected hundreds of acres of land, which could not be cultivated. Besides, damaging roads and affecting *Kutcha* houses water logging has made living in a number of villages difficult.
- ◆ No maintenance of canals.
- ◆ No roaster system for canal water.
- ◆ Some Minors are still to be completed.

- ◆ The command area were unrealistic and beyond the capacity of canals/outlets.
- ◆ WUA are not likely to be successful due to clash in interest of large, small and marginal farmers. It is likely to give birth to water Mafia. Water distribution committees formed earlier for distribution of Government Tubewell water failed due to politics and vested interests of Committee Members. In case WUA are formed some officials must be associated with them.
- ◆ Farmers should not be charged for canal water if water does not reach the Minor or if water does not remain in Minor for at least one week.

(b) Health Related

- ◆ Gastroenteritis and jaundice are common in the area which are water-borne diseases. Thus, safe source of drinking water is very much required.
- ◆ Due to water logging malaria, Phylaria and encephalitis are prevalent in the area. Steps are required to be taken to check mosquito breeding due to water logging.
- ◆ Highly mismanaged PHC and Sub-Centres.

(c) Marketing Related

- ◆ Foodgrains procurement centre operate for a limited period due to which farmers are exploited by big dealers/wholesalers.
- ◆ Shortage of foodgrains procurement centres due to which farmers have to sell their produce in the market at a much lower price than the government procurement price.

- ◆ Government's procurement price of paddy was Rs.510/- per quintal but the farmers get payment after about six months. They, therefore, prefer to sell their produce to local grain dealers @ Rs.300/- per quintal.
- ◆ Soybean, Rajma and Sunflower were introduced in the district as they give good return. The farmers who produced them could not get a fair price due to serious lack of marketing facilities.

(d) **Agriculture Related**

- ◆ Farmers are not able to get guidance from the Department of Agriculture because the Department is shrinking and its staff is being reduced. The agricultural practices are not improving. Indiscriminate use of pesticide particularly in cauliflower has given rise to kidney ailments among a sizeable section of people.
- ◆ The soil in the district is very good for sugarcane crop but due to highly inadequate irrigation facilities the production of sugarcane is very low.
- ◆ Most of the cooperative societies meant for supplying seeds, fertilizers and pesticides were now defunct due to which farmers were not getting the good quality supplies at reasonable rates.
- ◆ Shortage of cold storage for storing potato.
- ◆ Farmers are not aware of improved agricultural/irrigation practices, improved agricultural tools. Besides information about these they need training for adopting new practices.

(e) **Infrastructure Related**

- ◆ Shortage of Senior Basic and High Schools for girls.
- ◆ Shortage of hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas.

- ◆ Shortage of power supply to government tubewells due to which a large number of farmers are not able to benefit from them.
- ◆ Irregular schools, inadequate school buildings, placement of teachers does not match strength of students in schools.
- ◆ Due to a number of shortcomings of Banks in the past people have lost their faith and confidence in them. Illiterate and poor people visit the Bank with some middlemen for their work, as they have not confidence in Bank staff. The Banks need to project their image of a poor friendly institution.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Social Problems

Among the serious social problems in the villages were mentioned casteism, custom of dowry, Purdah system, illiteracy, particularly among women and alcoholism among men, etc. There is a need to generate social awareness among people against these evils. Periodical drive involving NGOs, Gram Panchayats, Government employees working in villages and school teachers may be involved in these drives to impress upon the people to shed these evils. Emphasis needs to be given on literacy and education by persuading people in general and girls in particular to join schools/non-formal education/Adult education centres as illiteracy itself germinate a variety of ills in the society.

B. Infrastructure

(i) Literacy rate among females in the selected families was only about 23 per cent. Girls have started entering into the educational stream in a big way but about four-fifths of them have confined their studies upto primary level. For studying upto High School or above girls and their parents need serious persuasion and encouragement. Girls schools are required at convenient as well as safe locations. The distance between village and girls school should be such which can be easily covered on foot.

Further, special attention need to be paid on the enrolment of girls belonging to the weaker sections of society.

(ii) About 22 per cent of people in the selected families had suffered from one or the other ailments in the last two years. The women respondents informed that about 45 per cent of their family members had suffered from one or the other diseases during the same span of time. In the stakeholders meetings also the participants expressed concern over the health conditions of people in the district.

Among the ailments from which people suffered were malaria and encephalitis, cholera and gastroenteritis, jaundice and pneumonia. These diseases were either water-borne or as a result of water logging and breeding of mosquitoes.

Considering the seriousness of the situation, (a) safe sources of drinking water, (b) adequate drainage, and (c) properly managed and maintained PHC and Sub-centres are required. People have been quite critical of working of the PHC and Sub-Centres and, therefore, their meaningfulness has to be established.

(iii) Community latrines, at least for women going to the field or subsidy for constructing them inside their houses need to be provided by the Government.

(iv) About one-fourth of the selected families were living below the poverty line due to the fact that the sample consisted of about four-fifths of marginal farmers. The conditions of wage employment particularly of women were far from satisfactory. We also find that in the sample of 660 families only 3 had benefitted from a poverty alleviation programme, i.e. the IRDP. In these conditions it may be seriously thought to expand the coverage of poverty alleviation programmes. Besides, the employment position may improve if some cottage industries based on local material are developed in villages. If Khadi Gramodhyog or other NGOs are encouraged and assisted to help people establish cottage industries and

market their products through these organizations the employment as well as economic conditions of men and women both may improve.

- (v) Foodgrains procurement centres operate for a limited period. Besides, payment for the supplies take upto about six months. These problems were serious which cannot be justified. The farmers are, therefore, compelled to sell their produce to local dealers at the price of about 60 per cent of the Government's procurement price. This situation can be overcome if the payment is made at the time of procurement or at the most within a fortnight.
- (vi) Adequate link roads and transport facilities are required for easy movement of people to outside their villages. These facilities will help the farmers in selling their produce in the better markets.
- (vii) Shortage of power supply to Government Tubewells has made them redundant for farmers. Power supply to them must be assured during the period when water for irrigation is required most as it can provide relatively cheaper irrigation than the private tubewells/pumpsets.

C. Irrigation

Only about 20 per cent of the command area was covered under canal irrigation in the district. Canal supply water to only about 13 per cent of the irrigated land of the selected families. In the Tail villages about 10 per cent of the irrigated land was getting water through this source.

The small proportion of irrigation through canal was mainly due to two reasons, firstly, out of 33 selected villages farmers in 15 villages reported that they had no access to canal water because there was no canal/incomplete canal/blocked canal/canal level

lower than farms; and secondly, in villages where canal water was available the land of about 72 per cent of selected families was out of the command area. Thus, the sole source of irrigation for about 87 per cent of farmers was private Tubewell/Pumpset, which costs very substantially as compared to canal irrigation. Out of the 15 villages where canal was not serving, some measures can be taken to improve the condition in at least 12 villages where it does exist in some form but was not serving.

Since irrigation through private sources was very costly as compared to canal the farmers were unable to fully utilize their land for major crops. The farmers estimated a very high increase in the area under wheat by about 215 per cent and under paddy by about 196 per cent and an increase in average per hectare yield of the two crops by about 24 per cent and 25 per cent respectively, if adequate and timely supply of canal water was assured. It is, therefore, suggested that:

- (i) If an increase in the coverage of area under canal irrigation was technically not possible adequate and timely supply of water to those covered so far must be assured;
- (ii) The roaster system must be followed strictly and the farmers should be well informed about it;
- (iii) In case of untimely/inadequate supply of canal water irrigation charges should be reduced proportionately. This system may also improve the canal management;
- (iv) Regular maintenance of canal may be taken up by employing local landless persons through the assistance under JRY;
- (v) Incomplete canals should be completed on priority basis;
- (vi) The operators manning the government tubewells should be trained in their maintenance and repair. The irrigation charges through this source may be raised marginally to meet the cost of their proper maintenance.

D. Improvement in Agriculture

As mentioned earlier the basic problem in agriculture was irrigation through canal, which required a number of corrective measures and efficient management. Apart from that we found the farmers : (a) facing problem in getting quality inputs; (b) facing serious problems due to water-logging in a vast area badly affecting hundred of acres of land which could not be cultivated; and (c) lacking adequate knowledge about preparation of farm/effective use of inputs including water. It is, therefore, proposed that:

- (i) Most of the cooperative societies meant for supply of quality inputs at reasonable rates were now defunct. Measures are, therefore, required to be taken to activate them or help the farmers form such societies.
- (ii) Water-logging problem needs to be attended on priority basis as it has seriously affected the farmers who are not able to fully utilize their land.
- (iii) Arrangements need to be made for providing adequate knowledge about : (a) agricultural extension; (b) proper use of inputs; and, (c) the successful experiments in agriculture in other parts of the country, which reduced cost and increased yield of various crops.

E. Water User's Association

During the course of Focussed Group Discussions it came to our knowledge that participants had no idea about the water policy of the U.P. Government. It, therefore, needs to adequately publicised among farmers through different channels.

When the participants were given the idea of Water Users' Association (WUA) and asked 'whether they would like to manage water sharing, maintain canal and collect dues for water from farmers' the groups in 16 villages expressed their willingness while in 17 villages they declined to accept such a responsibility due to various reasons.

In one of the stakeholders meetings with farmers' group at village Newada the farmers expressed their willingness to accept such responsibilities and they were confident of better management of canal under WUA. In the other two stakeholders meetings, i.e., one with farmers at village Hardigora and one with elected representatives and others it was, however, found that the participants were unwilling to accept such a responsibility as they thought such an organization will not be successful. Some of the reasons given by the participants of Focussed Group Discussions were social such as casteism, lack of cooperation for undertaking such responsibilities and lack of unity among people. In the stakeholders meeting with farmers group the participant were emphatic in saying that WUA are bound to fail due to clash of interest of large, small and marginal farmers. They apprehended that formation of WUA will give birth to water mafia. They cited example of the failure of Sadhan Sahkari Samities. In the meeting with elected representatives and others the participants expressed apprehension about the success of WUA and cited example of failure of water distribution committees formed for distribution of Government Tubewell water.

In the light of the above it seems there is serious information gap. In case WUA are formed they should be preceded by an intensive awareness drive and in-depth technical training of WUA members in the management of canal. Further, the active association of the staff of the Irrigation Department with them for providing guidance and support in management, maintenance and collection of dues from farmers will be necessary.